THE INDIAN STATES FORCES ANNUAL

It is regretted that the cost of the ISF Annual has had to be increased to Rs. 5/- per copy, owing to the greatly increased cost of printing, etc. Further copies of this number of the Annual can be obtained from the Editor.

We thank those contributors who sent us articles for this number and we much regret that we were unable to publish a large number of articles due to lack of space. These, however, will be retained for publication in the next Annual.

Advertisement Rates.

The advertisement rates for each issue are:

Quarter page	.. ..	Rs. 30
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Front page	.. ..	Rs. 25% extra

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The Editor.
"The Indian States Forces Annual",
Headquarters of the Military
Adviser
Indian States Forces,
New Delhi.

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CONTENTS—(Concld.)

Cartoons Illustrating extracts from H. Q. "Charivari" by Major Caswell.



Major-General F. M. Moore, C.S.I., C.I.E. Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces.

SIMLA,

July, 1947.

FOREWORD

My predecessor's foreword contained the following words:—"The War is over". True, but in its place, we have the aftermath of War and great constitutional changes—both very disturbing factors.

In times of such uncertainty, it is difficult to settle down or to plan ahead, as schemes made out one week are seldom apposite to the situation prevailing in the following week.

In the Army, however, we are luckier than most. We have a few facts, on which to base our present and future. We, as soldiers, can pride ourselves on being the stable element in times of stress and ferment. The masses moan at the expense of maintaining an Army when all is peace and plenty: but they are mighty pleased to see soldiers, when rioting and civil disorders break out. They rely on our discipline, our unbiased sense of duty and our ability to give a helping hand to those in distress, regardless of class distinction or political opinion.

Internal Security is not a soldier's primary role and there is no type of work he dislikes more. But it is his job to obey the orders of his Government, without question or equivocation and, when Internal Security ranks more important than War, he must be trained and ready for this secondary role.

It is greatly to the credit of the ISF that many reports have reached me, about the good discipline displayed by ISF units and the help they have given to those rendered homeless or in other distress. The arrival of State Forces has brought confidence and peace and they have received wonderful welcomes, whenever and wherever they have been used.

I am afraid that Internal Security may be ISF's main task for some time to come and, therefore, our training must be organized towards inculcating that high standard of discipline, which is so essential for this type of work, and complete self-confidence in junior leaders, which will enable them to make quick, cool and sound decisions when others have lost their heads.

Although this is the last ISF journal to be issued by the present staff, I do hope that our successors and the States will continue to publish this journal.

This publication is not only of interest to those serving in the ISF, but is greatly appreciated by all officers who have served with the ISF in the past.

Many of us serving now, will soon leave India. We will remain well-wishers of the States and will long for news about how they are getting on.

I, therefore, make this appeal to my successor, to carry on the journal, and to the States to send in articles for it.

The present Military Advisory system must be altered to meet changed political conditions. But, so long as ISF exist, it seems obvious that some form of Liaison Staff will be required, to act as a link between the States and India. I am not going to guess what form that staff will take.

The first Inspector-General of Imperial Service Troops, as the MA-in-C was then called, was Colonel Sir Howard Mellis and he was appointed in 1889. Fifty-nine years is a long time and great changes have taken place during those years. But one thing has remained unchanged throughout—the unfailing co-operation and generosity of Rulers. I know that all my predecessors will wish to join me in extending our most grateful thanks to them.

Also on behalf of myself, my predecessors and my staff, I wish to thank all I.S.F. commanders and men for their collaboration and help. Whatever the future holds for the States, our best wishes will always be with you.

Major-General
F. M. MOORE
M.A.-in-C., I.S.F.

INTRODUCTION

By the time this Annual is in the hands of our readers 'the old order (will have) changed yielding place to new' and as the future set-up of the Military Advisory Organization is still undecided, linked thereto is the fate of this Annual.

Born in 1937 and inaugurated by Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Mills, C.B., D.S.O., the then Military Adviser-in-Chief, 'with a certain amount of doubt and uncertainty but also with hope' the Annual has, in these succeeding years, gone from strength to strength and is now the firmly-established medium for chronicling events of the Indian States Forces, thus justifying the foresight of its introducer. As this will be the last issue by the Military Advisory Organization, the present Editor bids farewell to readers and thanks them for their unstinting support and co-operation in the past years. To the next Editor he bequeaths all his best wishes for the future of the Annual. To him also he asks all readers to extend their loyal support and co-operation, so willingly given in the past.

Our readers will also agree that we owe a deep debt of gratitude to the former Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, Brigadier H.D.H.Y. Nepean, C.I.E., D.S.O., for his editing of the Annual during the difficult war years. The Personal Assistant to the M.A.-in-C., Mrs. A.F. Clarke, the Assistant Editor, and the clerical staff also deserve our thanks for handling the somewhat rushed production of this Annual in addition to their normal work.

Finally, readers should know that the real Editor of this year's Annual is the M.A.-in-C. himself.

George

Colonel
(R. GEORGE.)
D.M.A.-in-C., I.S.F.

SIMLA:
July, 1947.

THE INDIAN STATES FORCES ANNUAL

No. 11 1947

NOTES

We are glad to announce the following Honours and Awards with our heartiest congratulations:—

NEW YEAR HONOURS

O.B.I. 1st Class with the title "Sardar Bahadur".

Permanent establishment.

No. SF-3254 Faizal Hassan, Bahadur, O.B.I., Risaldar in Jaipur State F.

No. M.S. Inf/1 Ali Bahadur Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., Subedar in Mewar Sajjan Infantry.

Supernumerary appointments.

No.1170 Subdr. Nabi Bux, Bahadur, O.B.I., Ind. Pnr. Corps. (No. 7 Kapurthala) Ind. Pnr. Coy.

No. SF-2213 Abdul Qadir Shah, Bahadur, O.B.I., Subedar-Major and Hony. Lt. in Bahawalpur State Forces.

No. SF-1176 Ghulam Abbas Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., Subedar Major and Hony. Lt. in Patiala State Forces.

No. SF-7490 Harkabir Gurung, Bahadur, O.B.I., Jemadar in Suket State Forces.

O.B.I. 2nd Class with the title of "Bahadur".

Permanent establishment.

Kaley Khan, Jemadar in Bhopal State Forces.

No. SF-4000 Hardial Singh, Subedar in Patiala State Forces.

Supernumerary appointments

Deva Rao Baber, I.D.S.M., Risaldar Major in Mysore State Forces.

No. SF-7259 Sawan Singh, Jemadar in Malerkotla State Forces.

No. SF-7367 Ram Dulara Dube, Jemadar in Sirmur State Forces.

No. SF-7409 Bichitra Singh, Subedar in Tehri Garhwal State Forces.

KING'S BIRTHDAY HONOURS

1. **G.C.S.I.**
   H. H. Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar.
2. **K.C.I.E.**
   H.H. Maharaja of Sirmoor.
3. **Knighthood.**
   Major-General H. L. Scott, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Chief of the Military Staff J. & K. State Forces.
4. **C.I.E.**
   Col. J. M. Graham, D.S.O., M.C., Colonel-in-Charge Administration, H.Q. Hyderabad State Forces.
5. **O.B.E.**
   Col. R. George, Dy. M.A.-in-Chief, Indian State Forces.
6. **O.B.I. 1st Class—Supernumerary Appointment.**

1. S.F. 836 Sub. Baldev Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., J. & K. State Forces.
2. S.F. 515 Sub.-Major Syed Hussain Shah, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., J. & K. State Forces.
3. S.F. 3158 Sub. Abdul Ghafoor Khan, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Jaipur State Forces.
4. S.F. 168 Sub.-Major and Hony. Lt. Ranjit Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., Patiala State Forces.

7. **O.B.I. 2nd Class.**

Permanent Establishment.

1. 3921 Sub. Jamna Narain Saksena Bahadur, O.B.I., Kotah S.F.

2. 1056 Sub.-Major Rameshwar Pershad, Bahadur, O.B.I., Hyderabad State Forces.

(Supernumerary Appointments).

1. Sub.-Major Kamparaj Urs, Bahadur, O.B.I., Mysore State Forces.

2. Jem. Fakhruddin, Bahadur, O.B.I., Junagadh State Forces.

3. 1172 Jem. Murti Ram Dabral, Bahadur, O.B.I., Tehri-Garhwal State Forces.

4. 1248 Ris Lahori Ram Singh, Bahadur, O.B.I., Patiala State Forces.

5. 6023 Sub. Mohd. Taqi Khan, Bahadur, O.B.I., Patiala State Forces.

6. Sub. Rajah Ali, Bahadur, O.B.I., Bahawalpur State Forces.

		Hony. rank to which promoted.
1.	His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner	Lt.-General
2.	His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur	"
3.	His Highness the Maharaja of Jodhpur	"
4.	His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala	"
5.	His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior	"
6.	His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur	Major-General
7.	His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal	"
8.	His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur	"
9.	His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda	"
10.	His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore	"
11.	His Highness the Nawab of Rampur	"
12.	The Hon'ble Sir Hissam-ud-Din, lately Army Minister, Bhopal State Forces.	Brig.
13.	His Highness the Maharaja of Kotah	Colonel
14.	His Highness the Maharaja of Alwar	"
15.	His Highness the Maharaja of Bharatpur	"
16.	His Highness the Raja of Faridkot	"
17.	His Highness the Maharaja of Nahan.	"
18.	His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar	"
19.	His Highness the Nawab of Junagadh	"
20.	His Highness the Maharaja of Tripura	"
21.	His Highness the Maharaja of Panna	Lt.-Col.
22.	His Highness the Maharaja of Dhar	"
23.	His Highness the Raja of Mandi	"
24.	His Highness the Maharaja of Sirmoor	"
25.	His Highness the Maharaja of Porbander	"
26.	His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	"

		Hony. rank to which appointed.
27.	His Highness the Maharaja of Indore	Major-General
28.	His Highness the Maharao of Cutch	Lt.-Colonel
29.	Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, Heir apparent, Rampur.	Captain

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It is with much regret that we announce the deaths of the following, to whose relatives we extend our deepest sympathies:—

JODHPUR—

Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharajadhiraja Sir Umaidsingh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C.—Maharaja of —Deceased—9 June, '47.

TRIPURA—

Col. His Highness Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishor Dev Barman Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Maharaja of—Deceased—18 May, '47.

CISF—

Lt.-Col. J. H. Rigg; Military Adviser, CISF.

ROUND THE STATES

This article depicts items of special interest, peculiar to individual States, with photographs and short descriptions of the items.

"THE FAMOUS SWORDS OF THE STATE ARMOURY".

Alwar State possesses a very fine collection of swords which, from the point of view of antiquity and workmanship, are of great historical importance. The patronage extended by the rulers of Alwar to all classes of artists attracted two highly skilled brothers, Sheikh Ahmad and Gul Ahmad, descendants of a family of famous sword makers of Persia to the court of Maharaja Bhaktawar Singhji of Alwar. They introduced the old Persian art of producing watered steel. The fine examples of inlaid enamelled and damascened swords, still in existence in the State armoury, bear eloquent testimony to their art, skill and fine workmanship. Several of the more famous swords of Alwar have been sent at different times to exhibitions in London, U.S.A. and India. Mention may be made of the following:—

1. SWORD of Ali—An inscription on the blade, indicates that Ali received it from the people of Egypt in the second year of the Hijra.

2. SWORD of Shah Abbas of Persia—A splendid sword of Persian manufacture with a beautiful hilt.

3. SWORD of Shah Jehan—A fine specimen of the work of Gujrat.

4. SWORD of Dara Shikoh—This was manufactured by Mohd. Saleh, an ancestor of the present sword makers of Alwar.

5. SWORD of Nadir Shah Durrani—Of Persian manufacture of a high order. The hilt is of walrus ivory.

6. Talwar Sosan-pata-But—Manufactured in the time of His Highness Maharaja Bakhtawar Singhji.

7. Talwar Foladi—A sword said to have been valued at Rs. 1,00,000/-. It was prepared by the sword makers of Alwar.

8. A Sword made from different species of steel (Folad and Sakela).

9. Talwar Sudet Sakela Dudhara—sword of Akbar the Great with his picture engraved on it.

10. Halabbi Sakela—A Sword of the Emperor Jehangir, with his picture engraved on it.

11. Talwar walayti Folad—A sword of the Emperor Alamgir with his name engraved on the back in gold.

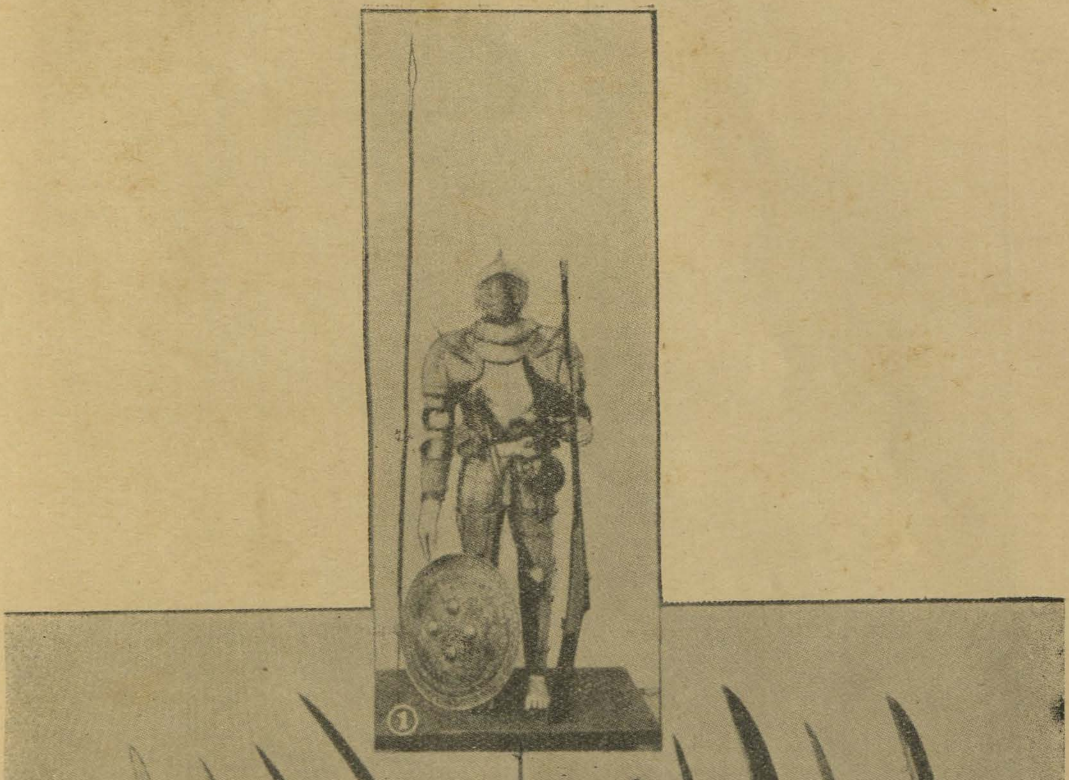
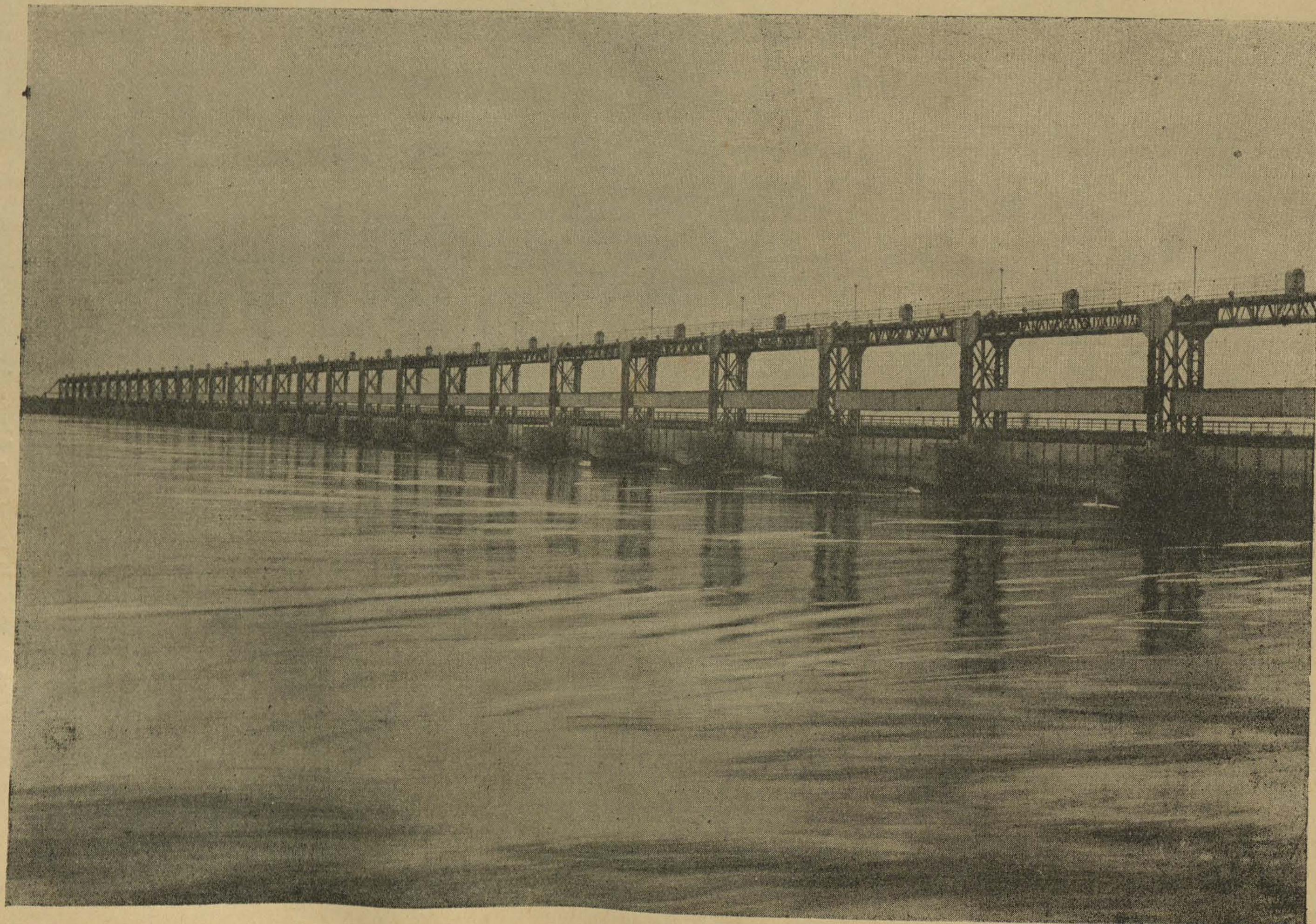


Plate 1. The Armour of Jaswant Rao Holkar.
Plate 2. Swords from the Alwar Armoury.
Plate 3. Mace, Swords and Dagger from the Alwar Armoury.



View of the Weir from the North West during a Monsoon Flood.

"THE PANJNAD WEIR"

Bahawalpur State is fortunate in having the Panjnad Barrage on its North West Border and through the great weir, which has been erected, flows the water of five rivers, *i.e.*, the Sutlej, the Indus, the Ravi, the Beas and the Chenab. Thus the name "Panjnad".

Bahawalpur State is the State between the Ferozepur District of the Punjab extending for some 200 miles along the left bank of the Sutlej river and over 100 miles down the Indus and Sind.

Until a few years ago, the area was irrigated by canals which flowed for only a few months of the year, in the Summer, but since the advent of the Sutlej Valley Canal Scheme, commenced in 1926 and completed in 1932, the State has had the benefit of one of the most modern irrigation systems in India and more than one-third of the whole State is served by this weir. Consequently, in addition to wheat, gram and other crops, over 3,00,000 of acres of first class American cotton are cultivated annually. The weir constructed just below the confluence of the Sutlej and the Chenab, at a cost of 2 crores of rupees, consists of 47 massive bays of steel gates, each of 60 ft. span and 13 ft. high, and is designed to pass a maximum of river flood of 7,00,000 cusec.

The weir situated some 20 miles North West of the Dera Nawab Sb. Cantt. was the last of the four great Barrages to be constructed across the Sutlej, and when completed, was, at that time, the second largest Barrage in India, being second only to the Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur.

The engineering work of the Barrage is seen to best advantage in the Winter when the water is at its lowest, but is an awe-inspiring sight when viewed at night during a Monsoon flood in the light of innumerable electric standards all along the weir.

From the weir two canals take off, the Panjnad and the Abbasia, which cover an area of 12,81,000 acres of culturable land, of which the annual irrigation now reaches 8,47,000 acres. The Panjnad canal system alone comprises 1,620 miles of State Government owned and maintained irrigation channels, and the length of the net-work of water-courses owned and maintained by Zamindars is probably three or four times as much. More than one-third of the total State Revenue comes from this canal alone.

Consequently Bahawalpur is a surplus grain exporting area and during the war and since, has held anything from first to third place of all Provinces and States in India sharing this distinction with the Punjab and Sind.

Due to the soft sandy nature of the soil much water is lost from the main canal through seepage but, at present, the State Government have in hand a Scheme to prevent this loss of water and thereby cultivate at least another 1,00,000 acres of fertile land which at present is uncultivated. From August, above the weir, can be seen a huge expanse of water covering several square miles—a refreshing sight to people of the desert. Later in the season, duck and water bird arrive in thousands and remain there in comparative safety, as, due to the large area under water, it is almost impossible to get within short gun range of them. Needless to say the weir is also a great attraction to picnic parties.

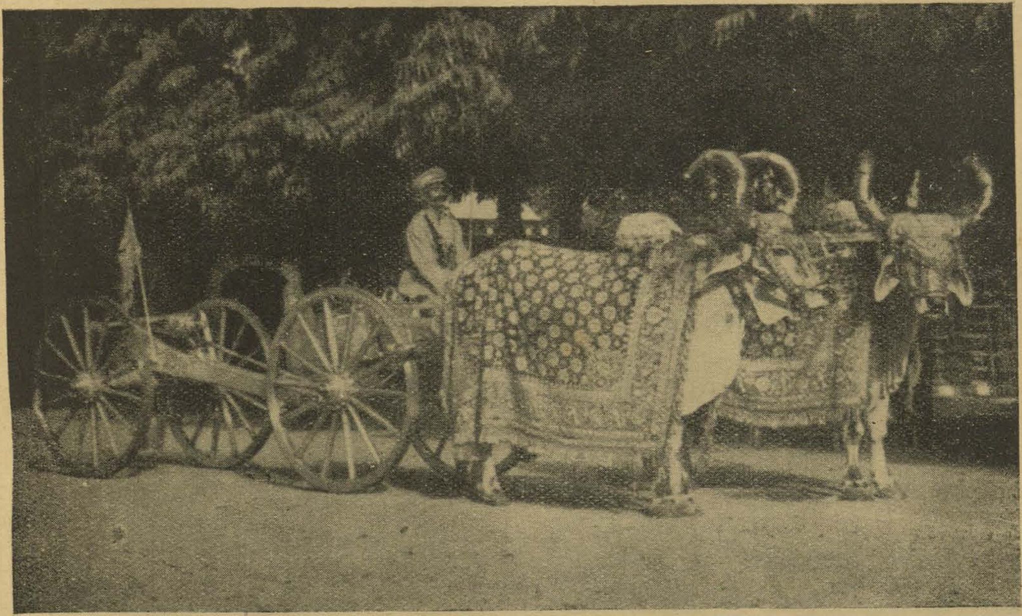
"SILVER AND GOLD GUNS".

Baroda State is the proud possessor of two unique 3-pdr. Guns—one entirely of silver and the other of gold.

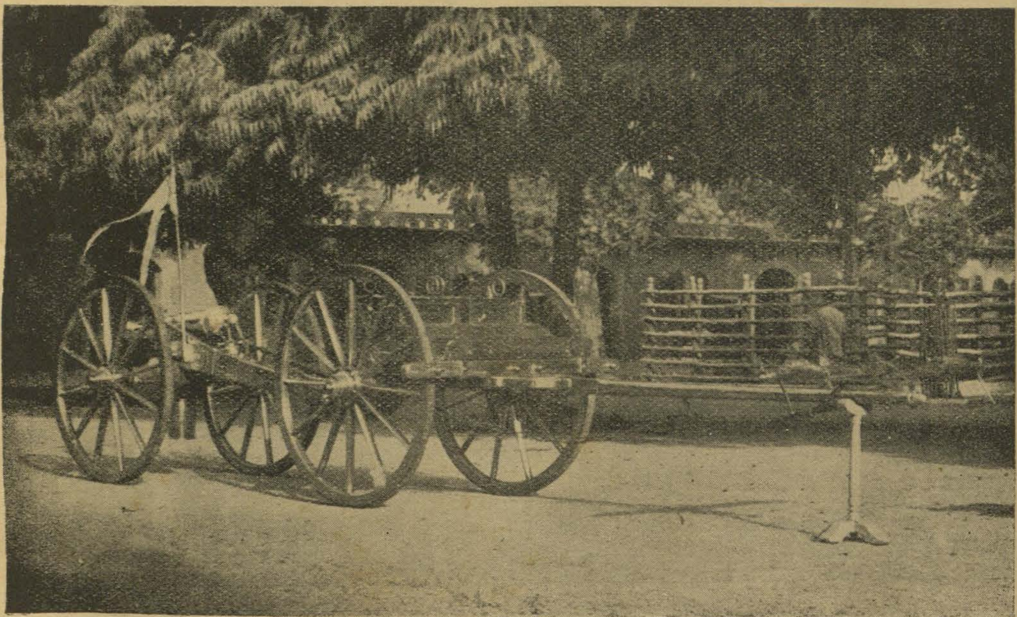
In 1860, His Highness, the Maharaja Khanderao Gaekwar, the then Maharaja of Baroda, ordered the cast of the silver gun, from which a salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh (Queen Victoria's second son) when His Highness the Maharaja went to Bombay to meet him in 1870.

The gold gun was cast in 1875, at the wish of His Highness.

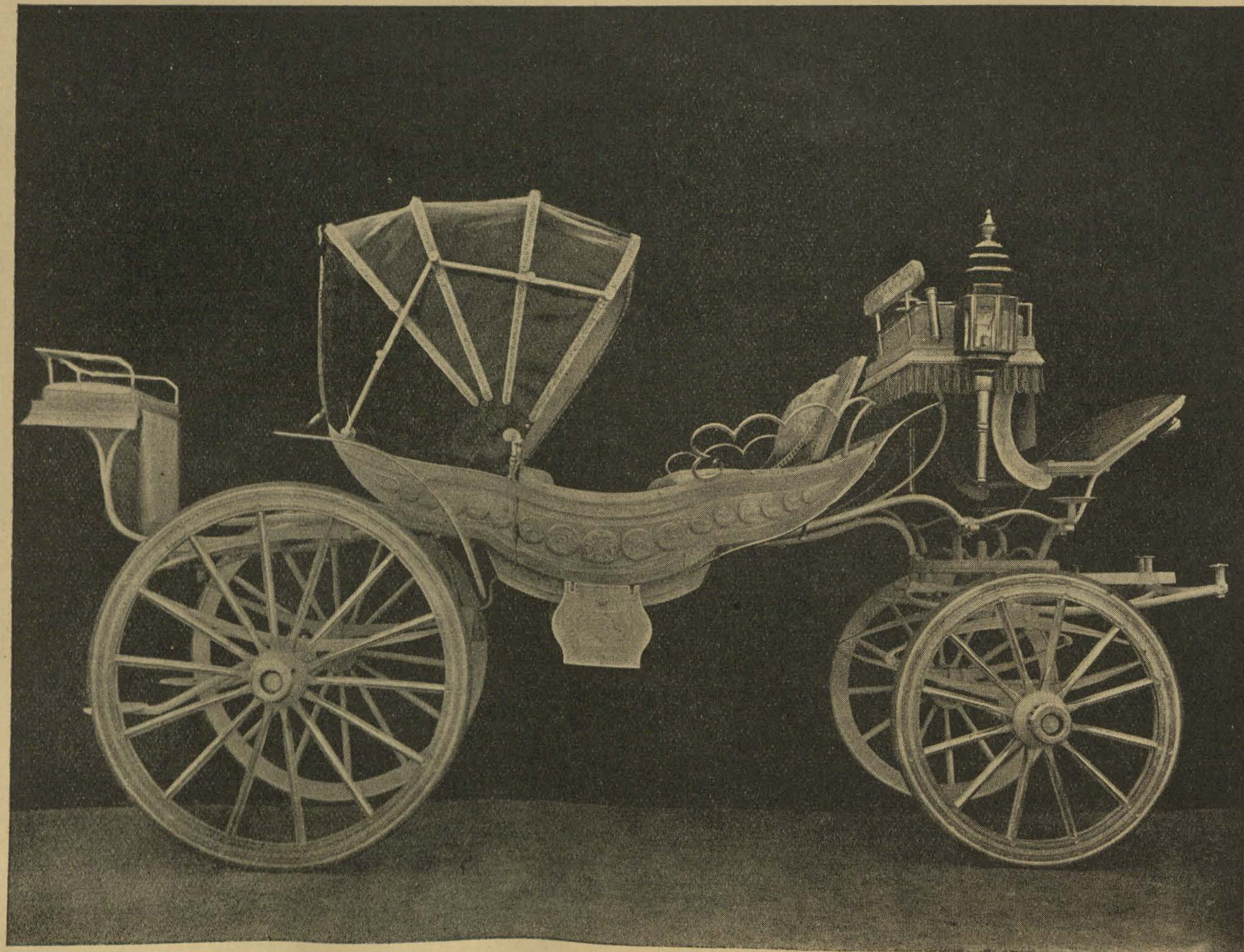
The silver gun cost Rs. 4,356/- and the gold one—Rs. 2,53,917/-



The Gold Gun.



The Silver Gun.



The Ivory Coach of Benares State.

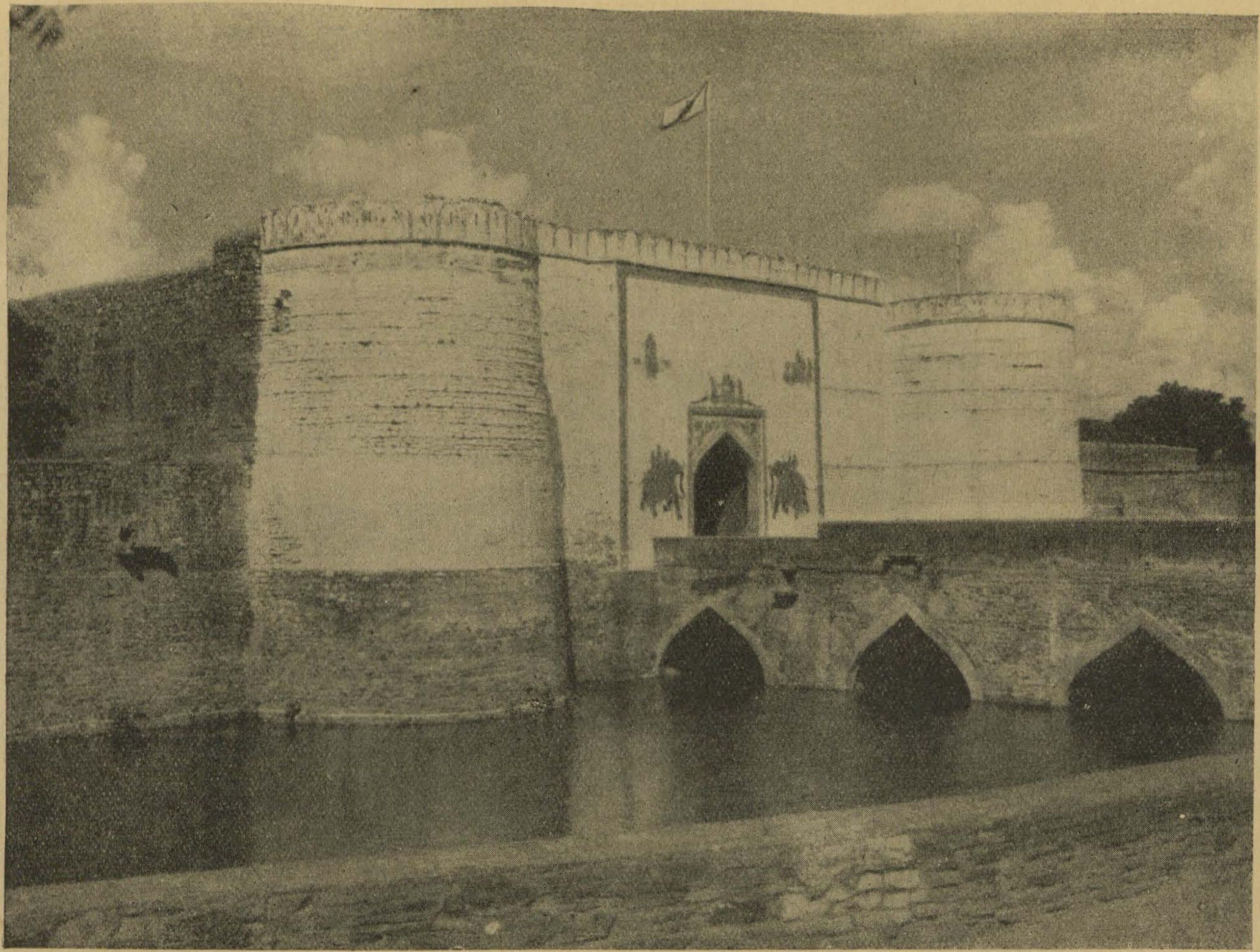
"THE IVORY COACH".

The carriage, made entirely of ivory by the State artists who are still alive, is a magnificent piece of art reaching perfection almost to a degree, the like of which, so far as information goes, does not exist anywhere else. This masterful work was completed in about three and a half years, commencing in December 1915 and ending in September 1918.

"THE HISTORIC FORT OF BHARATPUR".

At the gate of Rajasthan, there stands gallantly the "Virgin" fortress of Bharatpur, a symbol of invincibility and the last "Bulwark of National Independence", having successfully defied the mighty British under Lord Lake in the 19th Century.

This fort known as "Loha Garh" (The iron fortress) was built in low lying jungles, strategically situated commanding the entrance to Rajputana. Situated in a saucer-shaped depression the fort is surrounded by water during the rainy season. The marshy land with its dense jungles provided the first defence against the invading foe. The climate being malarious, enemy forces had to pay a heavy toll of life if they encamped in these lands. The invading armies had to face the mud walls—the real fort and the main defence. The wall, about four miles in circumference, has a number of mud bastions with heavy guns mounted on them. It is about thirty feet high and about ten feet broad so that the army could successfully be stationed on the walls and fight the enemy if they tried to ascend by scaling the walls. The outer mud wall has ten gates protected by strong 'Perkotas' and is surrounded by a ditch fifty to sixty feet wide and about twenty feet deep. The ditch now silted and surrounded by a circular road formed the second defence. It was nearly impossible to reach the mud wall by crossing the ditch in the face of heavy artillery fire from the mud bastions. If the foe did cross the ditch and scale the walls he had to fight the army permanently stationed on the walls and the gates for defence. Should an emergency occur the Jats could retire within the inside fort or citadel which is built in the north-east corner of the defence. The rhombus shaped structure is made of grey mounds of stone and mortar. It is a mile in circumference and has two gates on the north and the south. The citadel is surrounded by a moat about two hundred feet wide and fifty feet deep. The entrance to the gates is over permanent strong masonry bridges. The southern gate is guarded by a strong bastion known as the "Chauburja" with heavy guns mounted on it for defence. Inside both the gates there were strong, 'perkotah' (dismantled by the British forces after the second siege of 1826). On the northern gate can still be seen the gateways brought from Delhi by Maharaja Jawahar Singh and the marks of bullets remind the visitors of the famous sieges of Bharatpur. Inside the fort are arsenals, workshops and granaries for storing food. The Jats could stand a long siege, shooting their enemies from the bastions.



The Historic Fort of Bharatpur.

"THE BIKANER CAMEL CORPS (GANGA RISALA)"

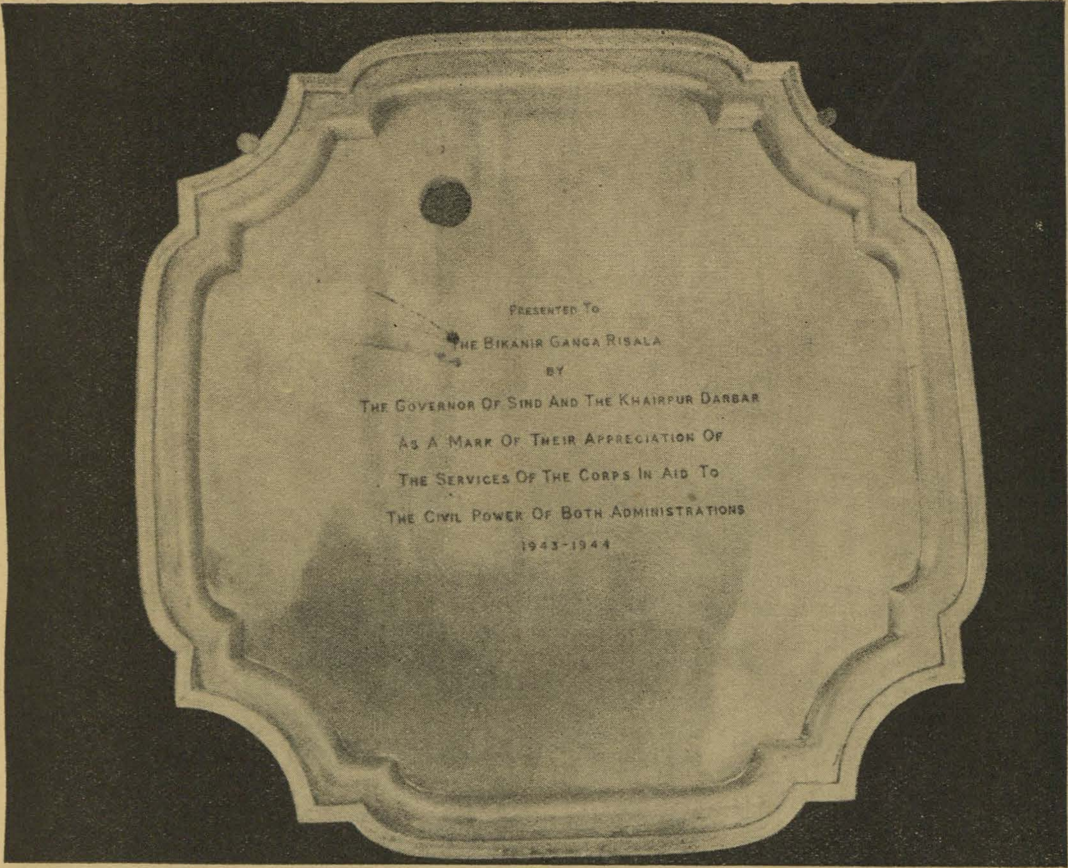
The Bikaner Camel Corps was first organised in 1889 and owes its inception to His late Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner—that soldier and statesman of international fame.

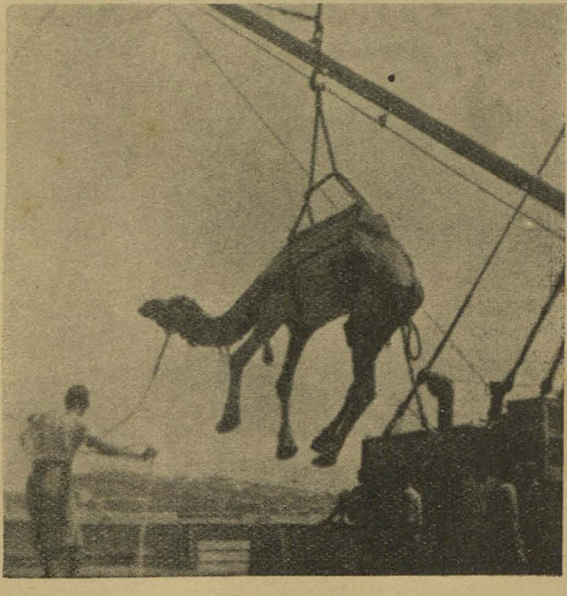
The Camel Corps resembles, in organisation, the New Zealand Mounted Rifles of World War I. It is basically an Infantry Unit and its men are trained as such. Local men do not require much training in "Camelmanship" as almost all of them have camels at home for domestic purposes.

The unique and important characteristic of the unit is its capability of being self-contained for food, water and fodder, for a long period of work, which makes it ideal for employment in the desert where communications are generally badly lacking and Nature averse. A Bikaner Camel Sowar in FSMO is self-contained individually for water, food and grain for the camel and self for an independent task or mission lasting 4 days. In addition to the supplies, the Sowar carries his bedding, tools and 1st line reserve ammunition.

The unit is easily convertible to an Infantry organisation as was done in 1901 when it saw action in China Boxer War (1900-01) as an Infantry unit. In the Somaliland Campaign (1902-04), the unit took an active part in fighting as a part of the Somaliland Field Force and among other distinctions won was a V.C. awarded to Capt. W. G. Walker, a Special Service Officer with the unit.

In World War I, it saw service in EGYPT and PALESTINE and was the first unit in SINAL to encounter the Turks. At one time its sub-units were dispersed in an area of 500 square miles doing out-post duties and patrolling. During the late War, Ganga Risala was again the first unit to proceed Overseas. It saw service in Aden when it was threatened with Italian invasion. Returning to India in 1942, the unit took part in the Hur Operations and did sterling work there.





Loading for the Middle East.



"Tiger hunting in the Duars".

"ELEPHANTS IN SHIKAR".

Cooch Behar State is famous for its elephants used for "tiger hunting" in the Duars. Unique and exciting, this form of sport affords a fifty-fifty opportunity for the tiger to escape. The thick and impregnable jungles of Cooch Behar State cannot possibly be 'beaten' in the ordinary way. At certain fixed points, shikaris on elephants are posted, the remaining elephants then surround the jungle and comb it through. This 'beat' can be extremely exciting as tigers can often be seen walking just in front of the elephants and snarling back. When the tiger comes to the guns—and if the elephants are unsteady—it gives a sporting chance for the tiger to escape, but your good shot always aims for movement and bags it.

Wounded tigers have attacked the elephants on many occasions. The steady elephants face the tiger and fight back, the unsteady ones turn away and 'bhago' for miles, in the process of which the occupants of the 'howdah' have a very unpleasant time and are lucky if the 'howdah' avoids being swept off the back of the elephant in its headlong flight through the jungle.

"THE COCHIN STATE FOREST TRAMWAY".

The Cochin State Forest Tramway, the only one of its kind in India, is a unique example of agency for its timber exploitation. Practically, it is a light railway designed and constructed to suit the terrain, extending about 50 miles into dense forest, to carry timber from there to Chalakudi Railway Station. The boldness of the scheme can be realized only when you picture that dense mass of forest, which is rife with malaria, full of leeches and infested with wild animals.

The construction of this tramway commenced in 1901. The tramway, as it is, may be divided into three sections —the first 21 miles, connected with the second section by three steep inclines, having a gradient of 1 in 3. These are worked with wire rope inclines, worked by gravity, a descending load dragging up empty trucks. From Kavali, the third incline, the line descends by means of ten reversing stations or zigzags to mile 24, then after a slight upgrade, it is connected by two rope inclines of 1½ miles in length with the third section. From Parambikulam valley, after a slight upgrade, it reaches the British border at Chinnar, the terminus of the line.

The total cost for the construction of this tramway and workshops connected wth this, came to over Rs. 20 Lakhs.

There are guest houses erected at various stages for the comfort of the visitors. The forests through which the tramway runs is famous for its game preserves.



Timber in Transit.



One of the Sonagir Jain Temples.

"SONAGIR JAIN TEMPLES".

A pilgrimage for Jain Community, where thousands of pilgrims from all over India come to pay homage, particularly during the Annual fair, which is held for 5 days from the next day of **Holi.**

Many visitors from abroad often come to see this picturesque place.

Sonagir is situated in DATIA State at a distance of 3 miles from Sonagir Railway Station on the G.I.P. main line between Jhansi and Agra.

There are 77 beautiful temples on the hill, the most famous being that of Shree Chanda Prabhuji. A cemented foot patch connects all these temples on the hill.

Besides the above, there are 18 big temples and 14 comfortable Dharam Shalas at the bottom of the Sonagir hill.

Sonagir temples are very attractive from far and near, by rail and road, as would appear from the above photo.

Tourists and visitors are all welcomed by the Secretary and the members of the Managing Committee.

"THE VICTORY PILLAR OF RAJA BHOJ OF DHAR".

The iron pillar (Lat), now in three pieces, measuring 43′ 4″ was erected by Bhoj to commemorate his victory, over the two powerful kings of India—Gangya Deo Kalchuri of Tripuri and Jai Singh Chalukya of Tailangana, in 1020 AD. The decisive nature of victory finds eloquent expression in the popular saying of "Kahan Raja Bhoj aur Kahan Gangli Telan". Thus Parmars wielded undisputed sway for four centuries from Ujjain and Dhar, their dynastic capitals. Like others, Parmars yielded to Moghuls in the 13th century only to reappear in the 18th century in Dhar and Mandu under the name of Powars, the custodians of the famous archaeological monuments at these places.

"THE FORT OF MANDU".

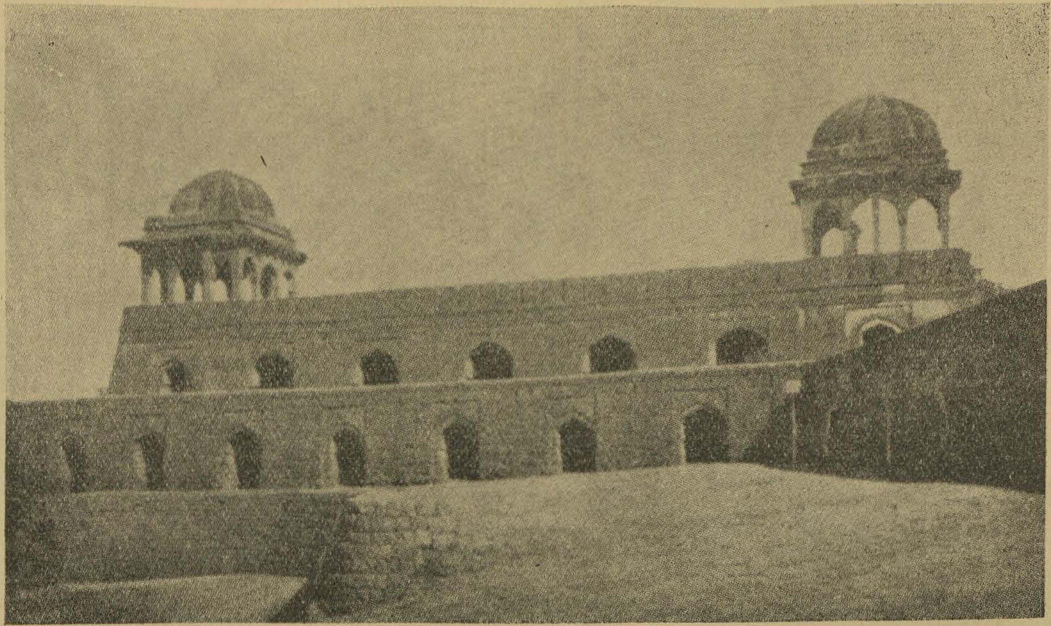
The fort of Mandu is of renowned antiquity. Since the dawn of the Christian era it has held a dominant position in Malwa, commanding, as it did, one of the oldest and important highways leading from northern to southern India.

Hoshang Shah appreciated the strategic importance of Mandu, and made it his capital calling it 'the City of Joy', and reviving its past glory. Mandu exhibits its own style of architecture popularly known as the Pathan Style, and is one of the best examples of civic architecture of the Pathan Period.

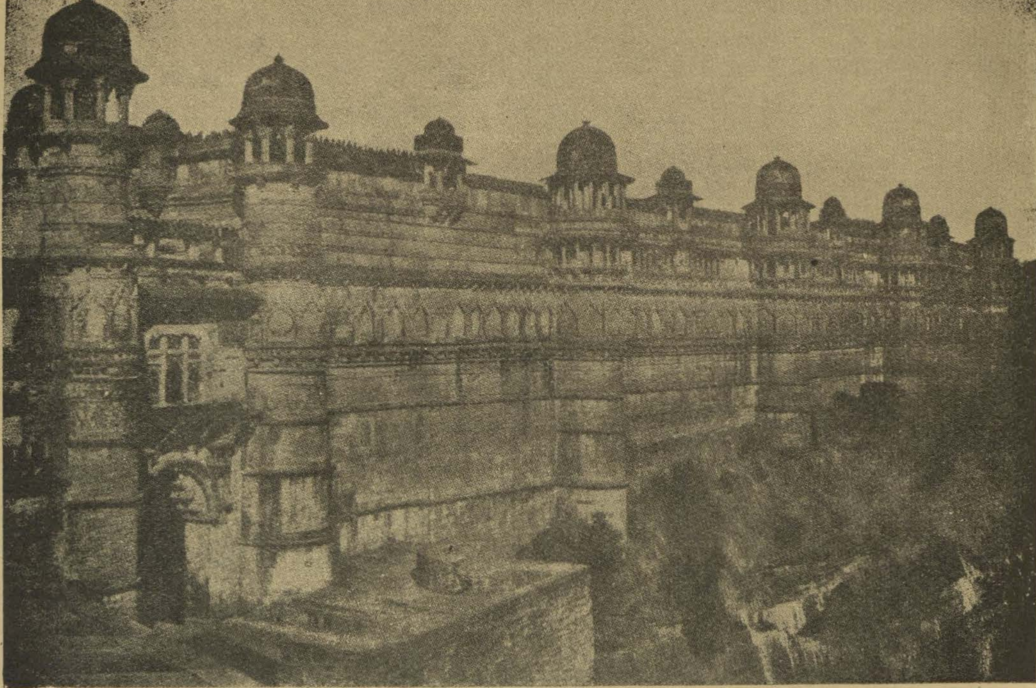
Mandu went through a period of wars and pillage until the rise of Baz Bahadur as Sultan of Malwa. He was the last independent monarch of Mandu, and was an exceptionally gifted musician of wide fame. Under his rule, the City of Joy once again revived its past glory for a period of six years. He married Rupmati, a Hindu girl of matchless beauty. A pavilion, known as Rupmati's Pavilion, was built on the crest of the southern fort wall, in her honour.



The Victory Pillar of Raja Bhoj of Dhar.



Rupmati's Pavilion



Eastern Facade, Mansingh's Palace—Gwalior Fort. 15th Century, A.D.



Teli (Mandir) Temple—Gwalior Fort. 9th Century, A.D.

"GWALIOR FORT"

The great fortress of Gwalior is one of the most famous in India for more than one reason. Its greatness is due to its natural grandeur, high antiquity, wealth of archaeological remains, historical importance and military strength —a combination of which very few forts in India can boast. Truly has a Muhammadan historian described it as "a pearl in the necklace of the castles of the Hind."

In old Sanskrit inscriptions it is variously styled "Gopachala, Gopagiri" and other allied names all meaning "cowherds' hill." The modern name Gwalior appears to have been derived from Gopalikera, one of the ancient names.

The date of the foundation of the fort and its early history are veiled in obscurity. In bardic chronicles, which are not of course strictly historical, is recorded a legend that Suraj Sen, a Kachhawaha Rajput prince, founded the fort at the bidding of a hermit named Gwalipa, who had cured the prince of his leprosy with a draught of water from a miraculous spring on this hill.

The earliest mention of Gwalior, however, is found in an inscription on a temple of the Sun, erected on the Gwalior hill during the 15th year of the reign of the Huna conqueror Mihiraqula (circa 525 A.D.).

"THE ARAB BODYGUARD".

The Jamieth Nizam Mahboob is the senior-most unit of the Hyderabad Army. It was raised in April 1871, during the reign of the late Nizam Nawab Mir Mahboob Ali Khan, by the then Prime Minister, Nawab Sir Salar Jung I, as the personal bodyguard of His Highness and the royal family.

Originally it was composed of Arabs and Rohillas. The latter were subsequently transferred to the City Police, thus making the Jamieth Nizam Mahboob a battalion solely of Arabs. It has a long tradition of discipline and loyalty to the Ruling Dynasty.

The old colourful uniform of the unit which is still its "Full dress" resembles the Zouave uniform and is attractive lending both dash and glitter on ceremonial occasions.

"THE ROCK-HEWN SHRINES OF ELLORA AND AJANTA"

ELLORA is a small village some sixteen miles north-west of Aurangabad, while Ajanta is a **taluqa** town in the **jagir** of Nawab Salar Jung, situated fifty-five miles almost north of Aurangabad. The shrines at Ellora belong to the Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jaina religions according to the periods in which they have been hewn; but the grottos at Ajanta belong exclusively to the Buddhist faith and were lost to humanity until discovered by a party of British soldiers in the first quarter of the nineteenth century.

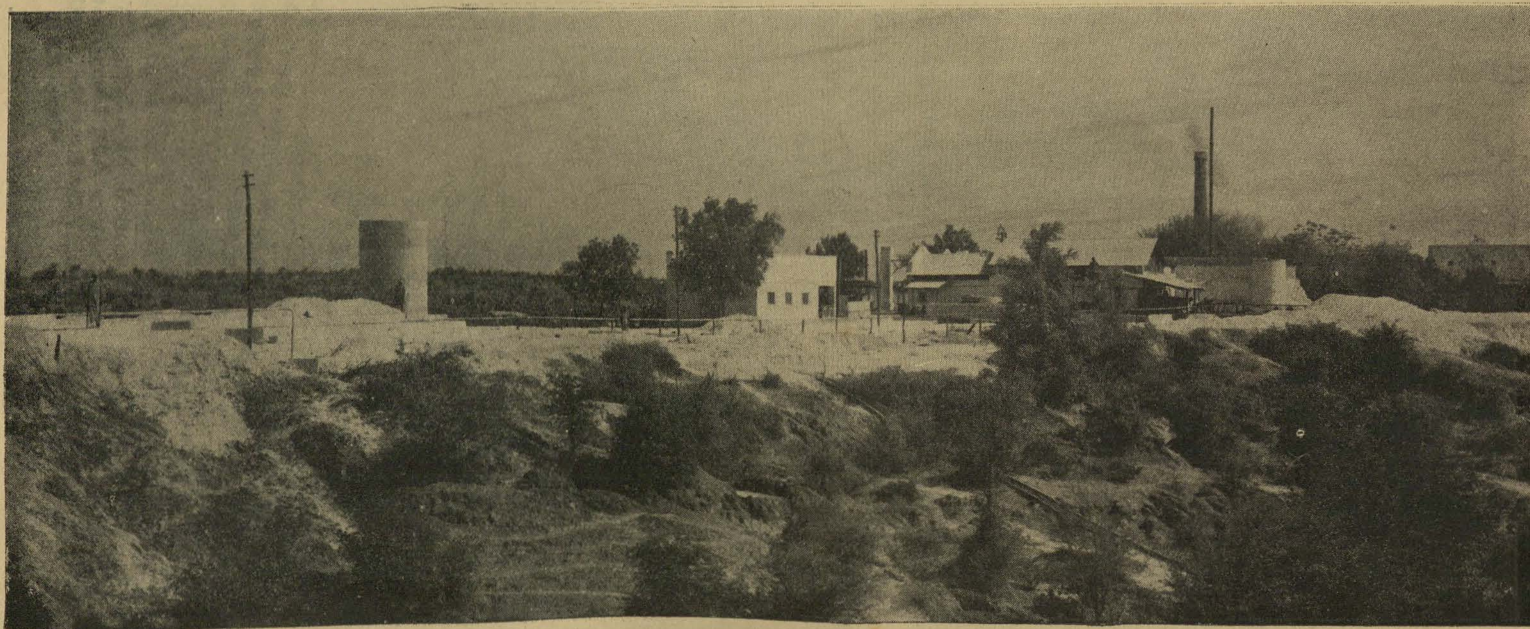
The most magnificent temple at Ellora is the Kailasa, built by the Rashtrakuta king, Krishna I, in the 8th century A.D. This period is marked in history for the revival of Brahmanism and in the Kailasa the builders have attempted to rival and surpass the magnificence and grandeur of all previous examples of rock architecture which were dedicated to the Buddhist religion. The court in which this immense monolithic temple stands is 270 feet long and 154 feet wide, while the turrets of the main shrine rise to a height of 100 feet. The entrance is through a stone screen which is adorned with sculptures of colossal size. Near the entrance are life-size effigies of elephants and fabulous animals, on the back of which the main hall with its adjuncts rests. The pillars of the hall are most beautifully carved, and there are traces of paintings in the ceiling which show that at one time the temple was also painted in a style befitting the magnificence of its sculpture.



A Typical example of the Arab Bodyguard.



Interior of a Buddhist Cathedral of the 7th Century A.D. Ajanta, Grotto XXVI.



The China Clay Factory.

"THE CHINA CLAY FACTORY"

This factory, equipped with modern electrical machinery for the various processes of carting, disintegrating, levigating and drying, is one of the biggest of its kind in India and has proved its efficiency in the refining and preparing of Kaolin of all grades suitable for textiles, ceramic and paper-making industries, etc.

Its mines produce best quality clay which compares very favourably with china clay found anywhere else in the world. Its fitness 99.7% passes through 200 I.M.M. Std. and sieve contains only 0.35% Ferric Oxide and no grit.



"THE HOLKAR STATE COAT-OF-ARMS".

At the Imperial assemblage, Delhi, in 1877, a Banner with Armorial blazoned thereon was presented to His Highness the Maharaja Yukoji Rao II by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of Her Imperial Majesty, Queen Empress Victoria.

The arms given at Delhi were, Gules: two lances in saltire surmounted or, a horseman's sword upwards argent, in chief three poppy heads proper seeded or Crest—a bay horse trapped. Supporters-Horses trapped proper.

ARMS:—The arms at present used by the State are a modification of those mentioned above and consist of Khanda (broad sword) and lance saltirewise over a field of poppy and wheat in which a sacred bull (Nandi) couchant and a horse rearing are depicted.

CREST:—A sun in splendour under a Chhatri or royal umbrella.

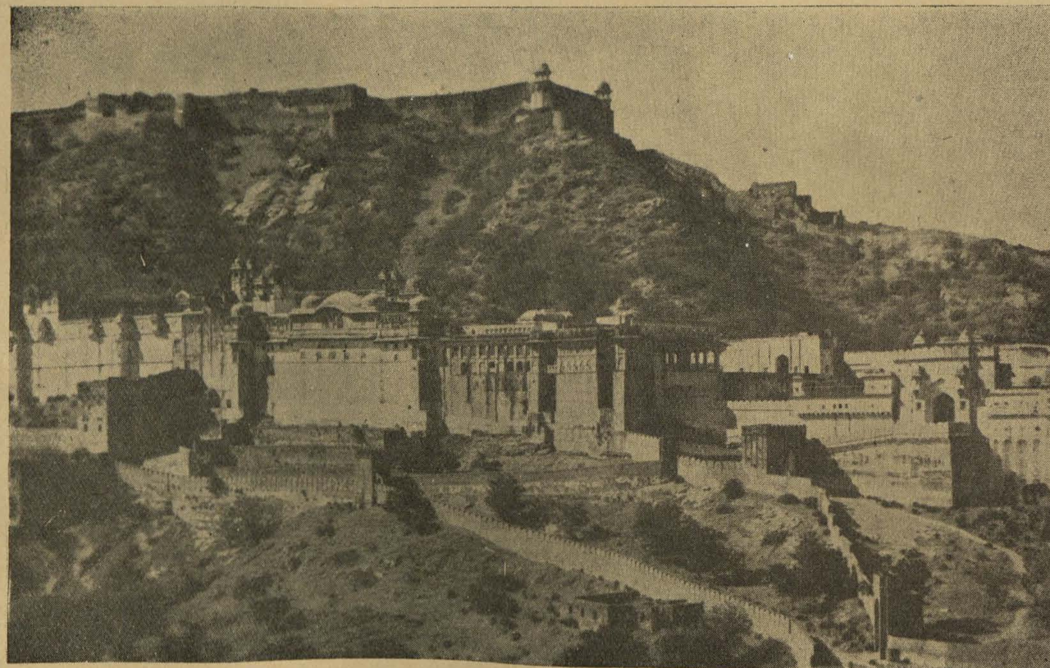
These may be explained as follows:—The Holkars claims descent from Udaipur, the greatest of the Suryavamsi clans, of which house the sun is the emblem. The umbrella, besides being an emblem of State, also refers to a legend bearing on the early life of H.H. the Subedar Malkar Rao I, the founder of this house. According to this legend, a cobra once sheltered him from the sun, while he was asleep, by expanding its hood over his head. The bull is sacred to Shiva who is specially adored by the Holkars; the horse and sword being similarly emblematic of the warrior-god Khande Rao, avatara of Shiva, and the tutelary deity of the family, whose chief temple stands at Jejuri near Poona. The spear was the favourite weapon of the founder of this dynasty, and wheat and (until recently) the poppy, the principal products of the State.

MOTTO:—"*PRAHO MESHO LABHYA SHRI KARTUH PRARABDHAT*".

प्राहो मेशो लभ्या श्रीः कर्तुः प्रारब्धात्

The meaning of the motto is—"Umesh (Shiva) said, wealth is obtained by a doer's previous actions" which means that one should do good actions before aspiring for prosperity. The reason of adopting this motto is that the four letters underlined constitute the word होलकर Holkar, and the beauty is that each of the four letters occur at equal distances.

The colour of the Banner is white and red. The Banner is of the same kind as was once carried by the Peshwa Army under its Chief Bande Sahib. This is done because Maharaja Malhar Rao I had served under the Banner of Bande Sahib and he preserved it in love and honour of his old Commander.



Amber Palace.

"THE ANCIENT CAPITAL OF JAIPUR STATE".

Just where the North-eastern suburbs of Jaipur City end and a distance of some mile and a half of metalled road through wooded hills is covered, the zig-zag ascent leading to AMBER, the ancient Capital of Jaipur State, begins. After a bare few minutes drive, you reach the City itself. It is not possible to touch upon the historic antecedents of the City within such a narrow compass, yet the thing that deserves observation and arouses the interest of a visitor is the deserted and, in part, dilapidated City of the past, and not the populous small township of to-day.

The town is surrounded by inaccessible hills, and there runs a walled fortification round it over the hills, the construction of which must have entailed a stupendous amount of money and labour. The approach to the Palace, situated as it is on a hill overlooking the town, is a steep one. The Palace is built after the 16th century architectural style and contains magnificent marble Darbar Halls and private apartments. The upper stories are accessible, besides by flights of steps, through winding galleries.

From the top of the Palace one can have a fine view of the fort just behind it. Adjacent to the Palace is the famous temple of the goddess Shri Shilla Mataji. Beyond that sprawls the ancient city, and as one watches it from the rampart he is carried back to the past and reminded of the Rulers, variously famed as warriors, statesmen and builders, who held sway in this historic city.

"THE SAMBHAR SALT-LAKE IN JODHPUR STATE".

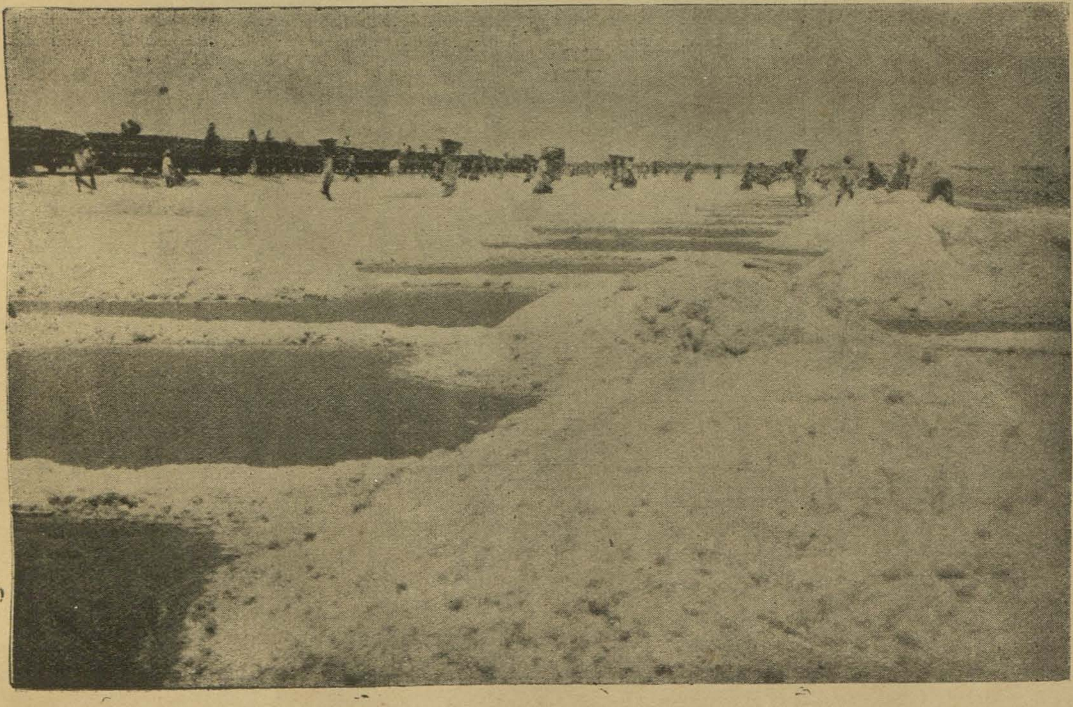
Sambhar is the biggest salt lake of India, situated on the border of Jodhpur and Jaipur States along Jodhpur-Phulera Railway.

The lake is a depression in an arid country receiving inland drainage, the outlet having been obliterated by advancing desert sands. When 'flooded' during the monsoon it is a shallow sheet of water covering an area of 90 square miles. Most of this is evaporated during the dry months and the saline efflorescence in the bed is collected and purified. The amount of salt produced is one crore maunds per year which is supplied to one-third of India, including Rajputana, U.P., C.P., Delhi and part of Bihar, fetching an income of about eight lacs of rupees annually, one-third of which is shared by Jaipur State.

The saline character of this lake is not only due to excessive evaporation but also to the particles of salt and saline mud blown into Rajputana from the Rann of Cutch by the monsoon winds.



Removing deposited salt to Collection Areas.



Loading Railway Wagons with Salt.



After the Kill.

"THE GIR LIONS".

The last survivors of the lion clan have found a home in the Gir Forest. Compared with the African lion, the Gir lion has a shorter mane and is of a lighter colour. He loves shady groups of trees along the perennial nullahs and breezy and isolated localities. His roar, after the kill, can be heard up to 3 to 4 miles. Like all the felida he has a decided penchant for walking along cart tracks and paths. His behaviour towards human beings is interested and dignified. With graceful walk, he will not disturb the passer-by. His attitude is of kingly indifference, justifying the title "King of the Forest."

"MOORISH MOSQUE".

The Moorish Mosque of Kapurthala, built by orders of His Highness the Maharaja for the use of his Muslim subjects, is of unique design, unparalleled throughout the country. It is a copy of a bigger Mosque which His Highness the Maharaja saw during one of his visits to Morocco, the designs of which he brought from there.

The interior has a spacious courtyard with full marble pavements. The inner sanctuary has beautifully painted walls and roof. The whole of this work was done by the Mayo School of Lahore Artists.

It was built at a cost of over Rs. 4 lakhs and was opened by His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpur in the year 1930.

"THE EMERALD HARNESSES".

The Emerald Harnesses, that once belonged to Emperor Nadir Shah of Iran, came into the possession of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, of the Punjab, who presented these to Raja Fateh Singh of Kapurthala who was not only a contemporary but also a close confederate of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The two chiefs waged a number of military campaigns together. So great was the power and prestige enjoyed by the Kapurthala Ruler that Maharaja Ranjit Singh left him in charge of his kingdom at Lahore for a number of years during the former's absence in his campaigns in Kashmir. Sir Charles Metcalfe described the relative strength and cooperation between the two chiefs in the following words:—

"The quiet character of Fateh Singh, who was the equal, if not the superior in rank and power, of Ranjit Singh, has yielded to the bold commanding spirit of the other and he has been the ladder by which Ranjit Singh mounted to greatness."

It was Raja Fateh Singh who induced Maharaja Ranjit Singh to enter along with himself into a treaty of friendship with the East India Company.

It was due to this help and comradeship that the Punjab Ruler made a present of these historic harnesses to the Kapurthala Ruler. The photograph shows one of the harnesses on a wooden horse. The following points are important:

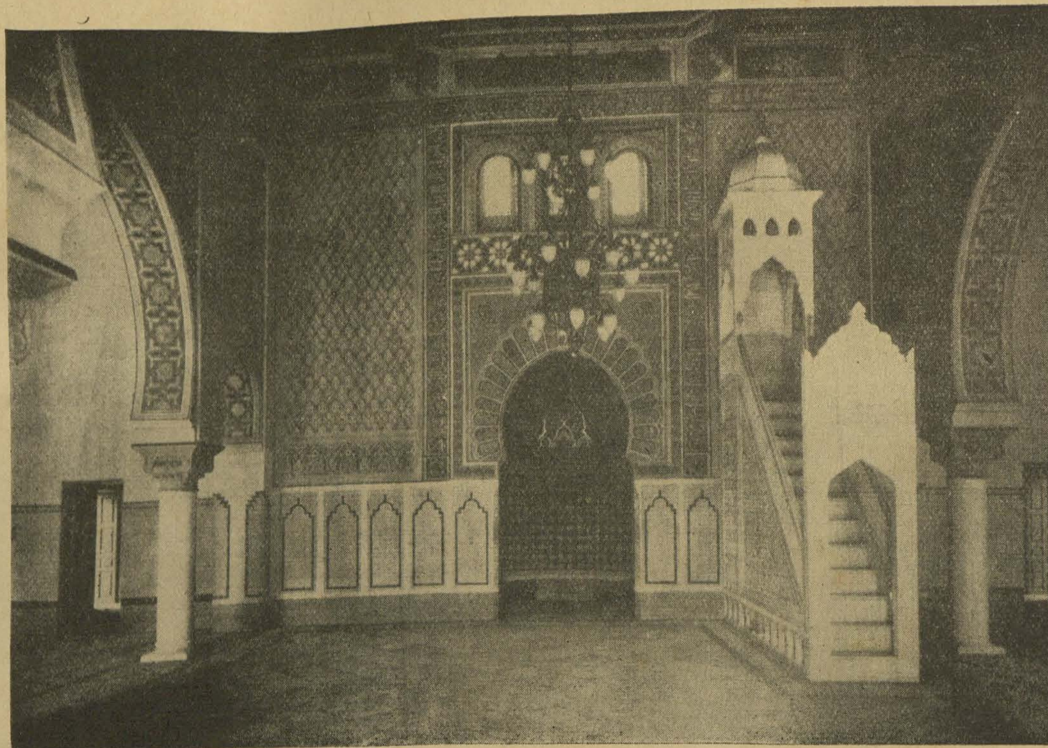
(a) Necklace of silk thread studded with gold beads together with gold mounted pendants of suleman stones.

(b) The larger necklace in blue velvet studded with emeralds and diamonds mounted in gold frames.

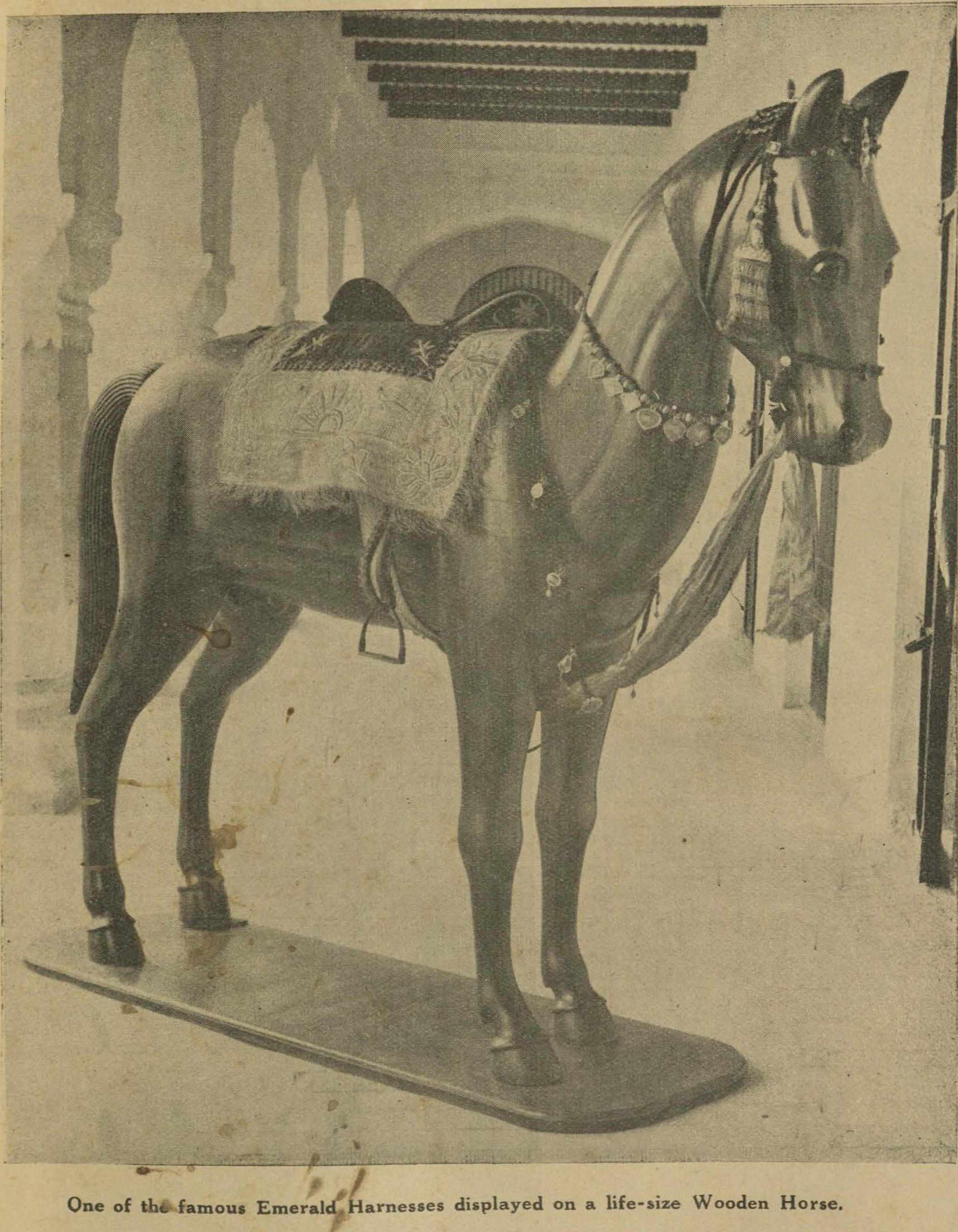
(c) Plush garlands for the forehead studded profusely with gold-cased pendants of fine green emeralds of various sizes exquisitely worked.

(d) Gold earrings with beautiful Persian enamel. The fine design of the enamel has not lost any of its beautiful lustre or intricate details in spite of its age.

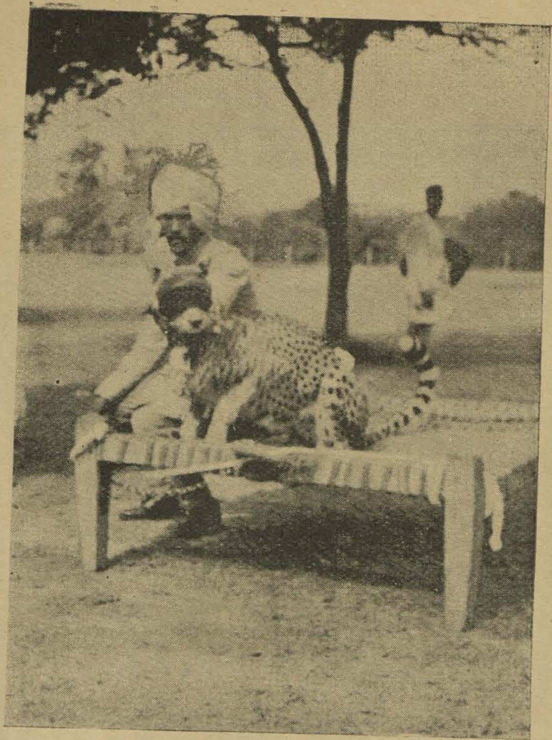
(e) The tail piece of plush with gold ornaments studded all over with rubies and emeralds.



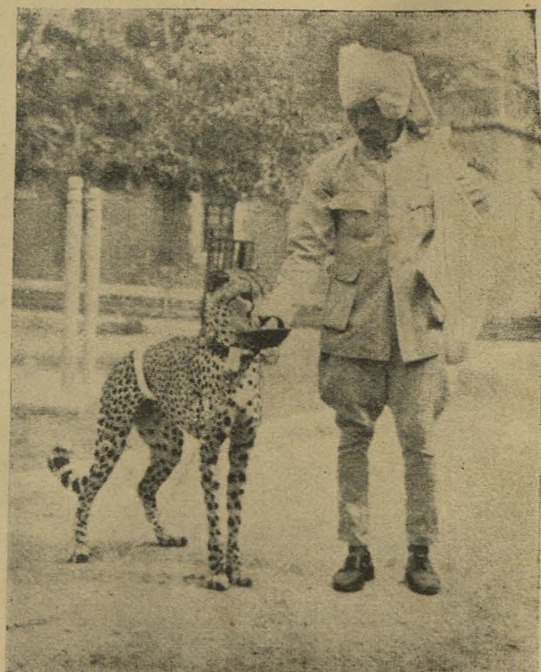
The Interior of the Moorish Mosque at Kapurthala.



One of the famous Emerald Harnesses displayed on a life-size Wooden Horse.



In Training.



The reward after strenuous training exercises.

"CHEETA HUNTING".

This Royal sport was started in Kolhapur about 30 years ago by His late Highness, the Maharaja Shree Shahu Chhatrapati, who was particularly keen and invariably drove the four-in-hand which carried the Cheetas.

The Cheeta's method of killing is particularly interesting. After the chase, and when the buck is within its reach, the Cheeta with a powerful stroke brings down the buck on the ground and kills it by strangling. The trychea is held firmly between the teeth and the surprising part of the whole thing is that not a single drop of blood is drawn.

The Cheeta cubs are imported from the African jungles, tamed and trained locally. They do not breed in captivity. The training is extremely interesting to watch. The trainers work in a team of three. One of the trainers is clad in a black country blanket and carries a wooden poddle with a piece of meat in its bowl. The black colour of the country blanket trains the Cheeta to go for black buck and not deer. The trainer stands about 200/300 yards away. The eye shields are then removed and the Cheeta is released by slipping the knot. Attracted by the smell of blood and the peculiar noises made by the trainer who sprints away, the Cheeta chases him. After a short chase, the animal is rewarded with the piece of mutton. The Cheetas are exercised about 2/3 hours daily in this manner and thus kept in trim.

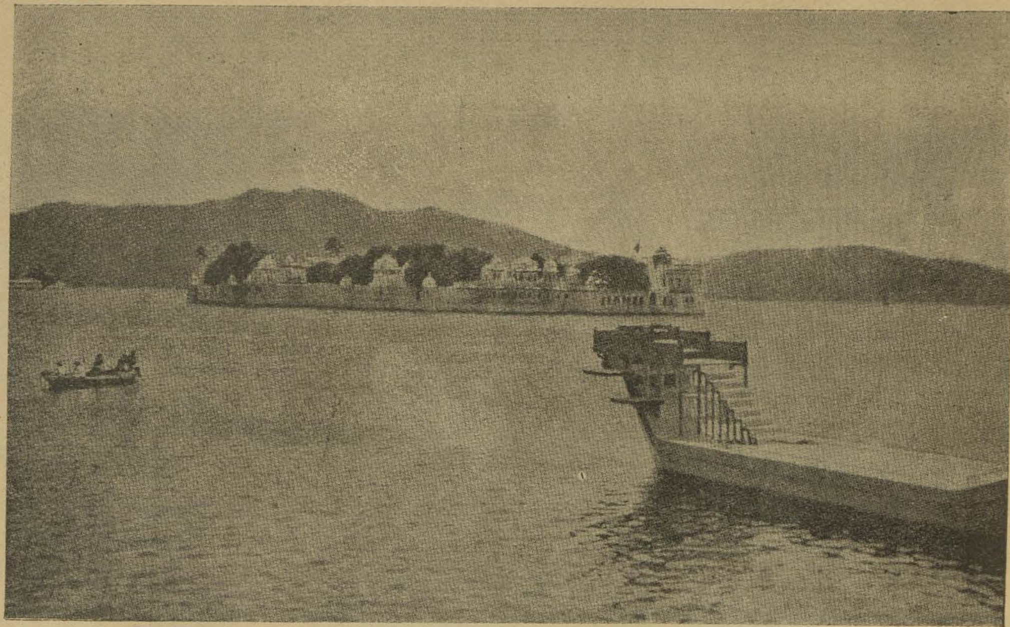
"THE WILD DONKEY OF THE RUNN OF KUTCH".

"The Wild Donkey abounds all over the borders of the great and little Runn of Kutch from Sind in the North to Dhrangadhra State in the South. More like a mule than an ass, this donkey stands about fourteen hands high at maturity and is pale cream in colour with a chestnut coloured mane and "list," pale nut marking on the flanks and head, with zebra markings on the legs.

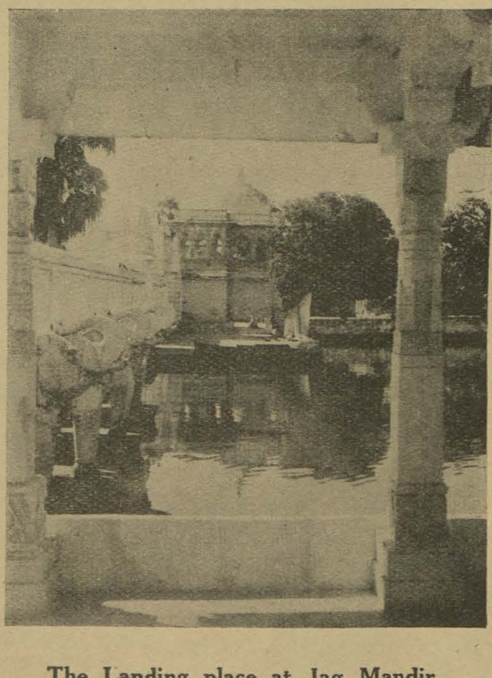
They are generally seen in herds of from six to twenty, and when the Runn is dry (which means the greater part of the year), they spend the blistering heat of the day far out in the baked mud of the Runn, well out of sight of the mainland. There are a few "islands" in the Runn, but the water below the mud is super-saturated with salt and it is unlikely that they get any fresh water during the hours of daylight. In the late evenings they come in to the mainland to drink and feed off coarse grass and such cultivated crops as they can gain access to, departing again to the Runn before dawn.



Wild Asses on the Rann.



The Lake Palace.



The Landing place at Jag Mandir.

"THE LAKE PALACE".

Udaipur, described as the "City of Lakes", is completely encircled by a bastioned wall, with five gates. Several pretty and charming gardens lie on the South, while on the West is the exquisite Pichola Lake.

From the windows of the Maharana's palace, the visitor will porbably have his first glimpse of the great Pichola Lake, whose waters lap at the foot of the western face of the palace. This lake, though artificial, provides a setting for the city and palaces of Udaipur and has no equal in Rajputana. In the distance, across the placid waters of this fairy lake, will be seen the low hills which surround the city, and in the forefront of the picture will be seen two Lake-palaces, each on its own island, nestling under the shade of the palm trees.

One of these islands, known as Jag Mandir, is the place where Prince Khooram and Mohabat Khan were given shelter by Rana Karam Singh, the then ruler of Mewar. This island became his residence for eight years and on it a sumptuous edifice was raised, adorned with a lofty dome crowned with the crescent. In the court, a little chapel was erected to the Mohammadan Saint, Madar, and here the Prince with his court resided, every wish anticipated, till a short time before his father's death, when he retired into Persia and later became the Emperor with the title of Shah Jahan. It is an affecting proof of the perpetuity of true gratitude, "which owing, owes not," as well as of religious toleration, to find the shrine of the Mohammadan Saint maintained in this retreat of the Sheshodias, the priest and the establishment kept up and the lamp still illuminating the chapel of Madar which shall want no oil while the princes of Udaipur have the wherewithal to supply it.

"HESSERGHATTA REMOUNT FARM".

Hesserghatta Remount Farm, one of the few stud farms in the States, with an acreage of about 3,000 acres, is situated 17 miles to the North of Bangalore.

The Farm has a Remount Section, Pony Breeding Section and a Grass Farm Section.

In the Remount Section, there are three thoroughbred and two Arab stallions, all in wonderful condition. There are forty-nine brood mares, most of them Australian.

The Farm is run on the liberty system, and the young stock, about a hundred at present, show more than ordinary development. They are good tempered and tractable as a result of careful handling and expert attention. On an average, about twenty-five remounts are supplied to the Mysore Cavalry annually.

In the Pony Breeding Section, there are about thirty pony mares, and thirty-one young stock sired by Arab stallions. A young Connemara stallion has just been imported from Ireland. The object is to raise the standard of tonga ponies for civilian use.

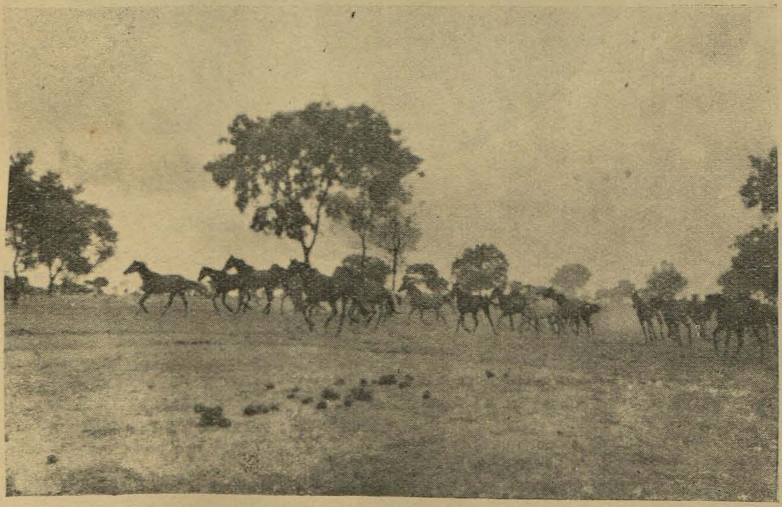
The Grass Farm Section supplies the entire requirements of the *Mysore* Cavalry.

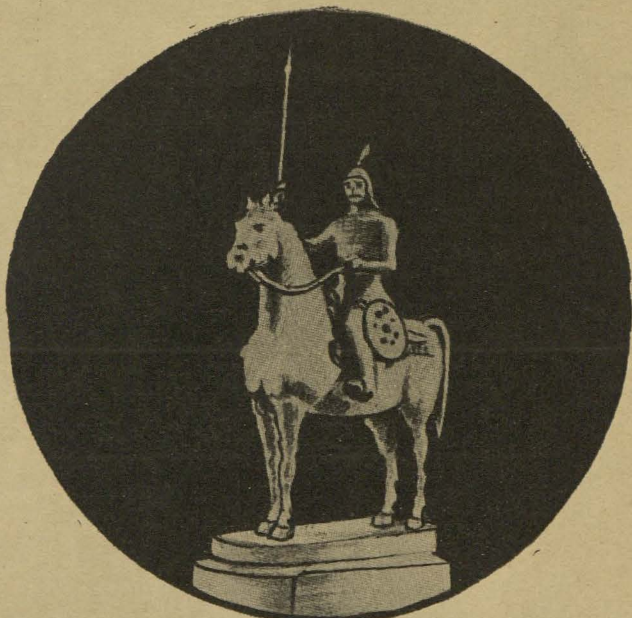
Hesserghatta Remount Farm.

(i)



(ii)





The Statue of Jam Shri Ravalji.

"THE STATUE OF JAM SHRI RAVALJI".

Jam Shri Ravalji was the founder of the throne of Nawanagar.

He was the first of the line to which the present Nawanagar Darbar belongs.

A statue was erected in his memory, a representation of which was selected to represent the formation sign of Nawanagar State Forces.

The actual colours of the sign are a Silver Grey statue against a scarlet background.

"PANNA DIAMONDS".

History.

Panna State is famous for its diamonds. The diamond mines have been well known since the early years of the eighteenth century and it appears that they were first worked in the time of Raja Sabha Singh, Ruler of Bundelkhand (1739-52) although the whereabouts of diamonds were first described by Swami Pran Nath Ji (a well-known Saint) at the time of Maharaja Chhatrasal (Seventeenth Century) the founder of Panna House.

Colour.

Panna diamonds are generally classified into six groups according to their colours:—

(*i*) Water-clear—Such diamonds appear brilliant white and occasionally blue-white when cut and polished.

(*ii*) Of a very delicate greenish colour—such diamonds are locally known as "banspati", *i.e.*, of the colour of free bamboo leaves. These diamonds are highly prized.

(*iii*) Of a stronger greenish colour with a tinge of yellow.

(*iv*) Greyish.

(*v*) Yellowish.

(*vi*) Of dirty-brown and dirty-grey colours. Such crystals are usually full of flaws and inclusions and are known in the vernacular as "Mattha".

Working.

The working of mines is of three types:—

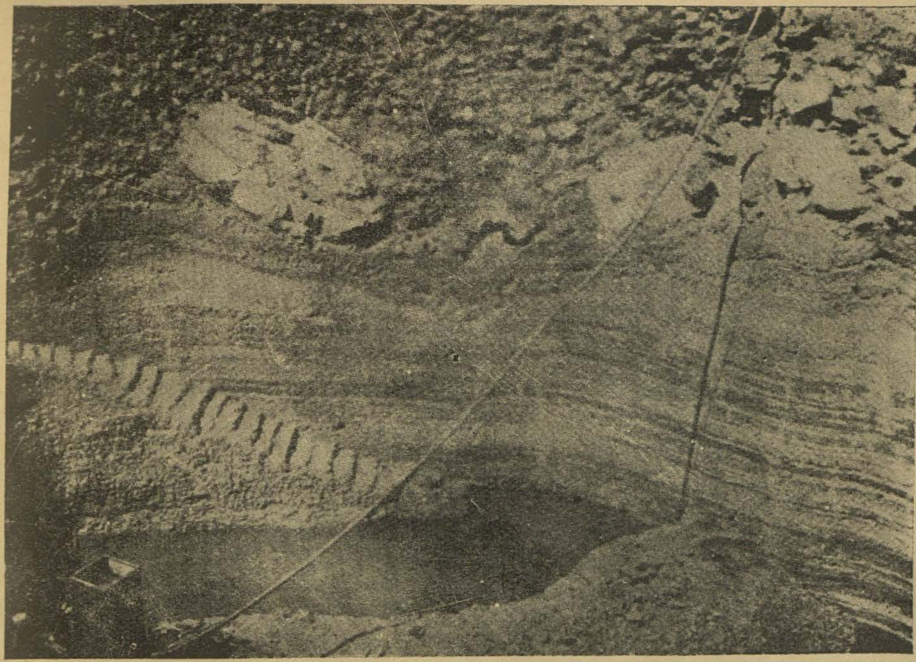
Direct working:—These mines are dug up to 60 feet deep until the diamond bearing Ore "Mudda" is reached. The width is up to 35 feet to extract more "Mudda" galleries are driven into the sides of the pits. The Mudda thus obtained is stored out and crushing begins during the rains. The crushed Mudda is then washed and carefully searched and researched for diamond to avoid escaping notice.

Shallow working.—Is similar to above, only that the mines are dug less deep and without galleries. In this the diamond bearing material is **'Kakroo'**, *i.e.*, gravel instead of Mudda.

Alluvial working.—The diamondiferous gravel is lifted in baskets from the river beds or nallahs and then washed and searched.

Cutting and polishing.—The cutting and polishing of diamond is generally done locally. The cutting of the diamond and its preparation for use in jewellery involves the four distinct operations of splitting, cutting, setting and polishing. After cutting and polishing the weight of a diamond very much decreases but its value is increased considerably.

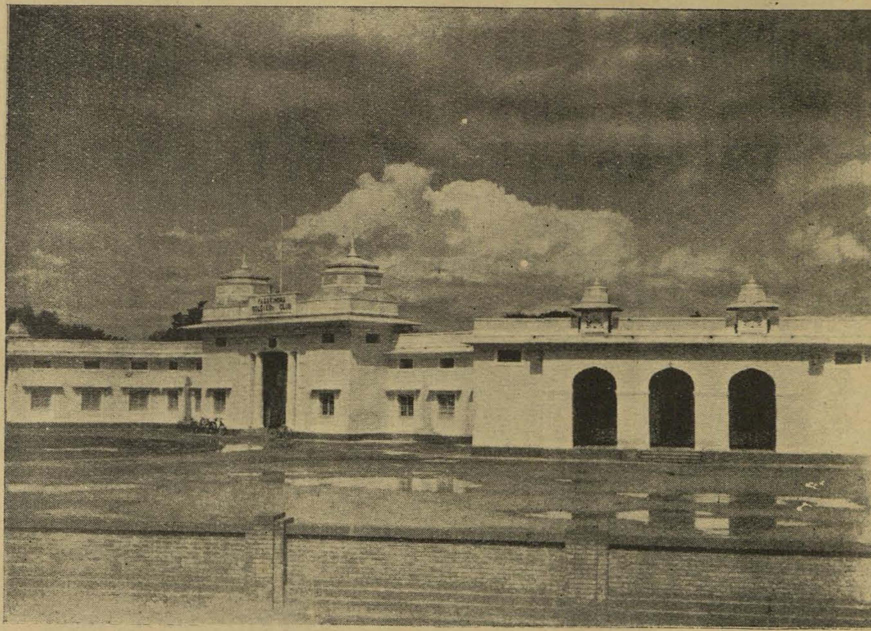
Sale.—Raw diamonds are sold by auction every third month of the year and the jewellers interested come from big cities like Bombay and Calcutta.



A Corner of a pit showing the boulder-bed resting on the green and chocolate-coloured Jhiri Shales in which a fold can be seen.



Necklace made of 52 uncut and unpolished Panna Diamonds occurring in their natural state. The largest stone is 25 ratis in weight, the smallest stone being $1\frac{1}{2}$ ratis. The total weight of all the diamonds in the necklace is more than 325 ratis.



The Club.



The Swimming Pool.

"YADAVINDRA SOLDIERS CLUB AND SWIMMING POOL".

Patiala State are proud of their Soldiers Club built in 1945-46, and their Swimming Pool, which was added this year.

The Club is centrally situated and is in itself a magnificent building with modern sanitary fittings, etc., and provides amenities to N.C.Os and other ranks of the Patiala State Forces, such as, a well-equipped reading room, attractive recreation rooms, a radio with gramophone and amplifier, two tea rooms and bars, an attractive lounge and a well-laid out garden.

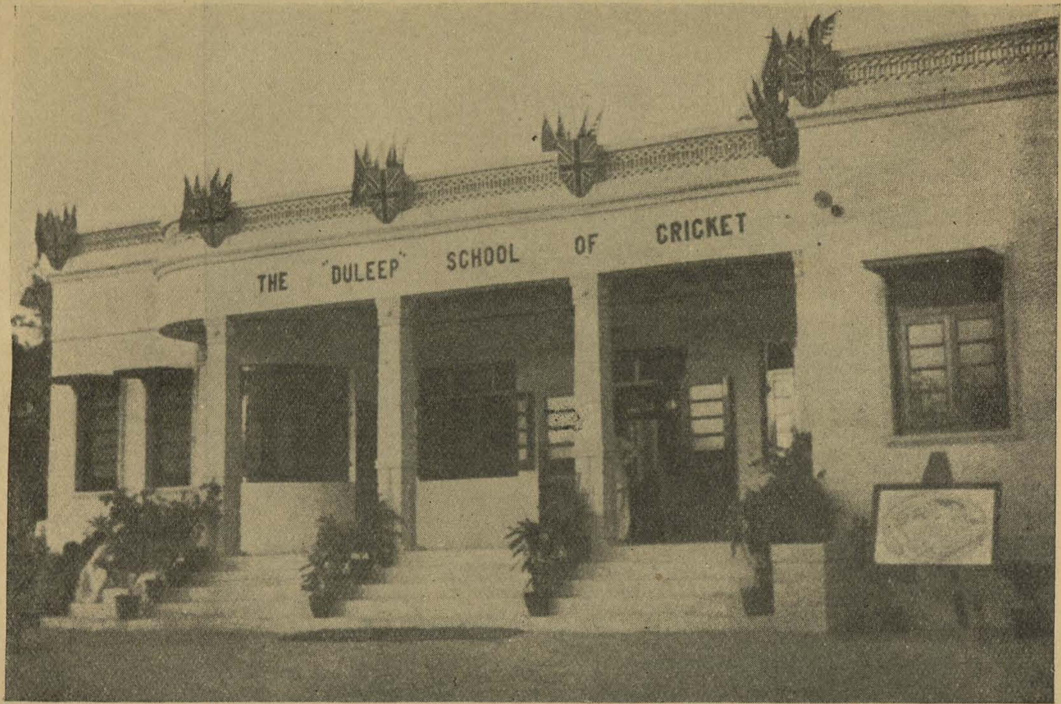
The swimming pool has been designed with a view to holding International competitions. It is 50 Metres by 20 Metres and is floodlit.

*The opening ceremony of the Club was performed on 22nd Feb. '46 by His Excellency, Field-Marshal the Right Honourable the Viscount Wavell GMSI, GMIE, GCB, MC, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, when he very rightly mentioned it the best in the East.

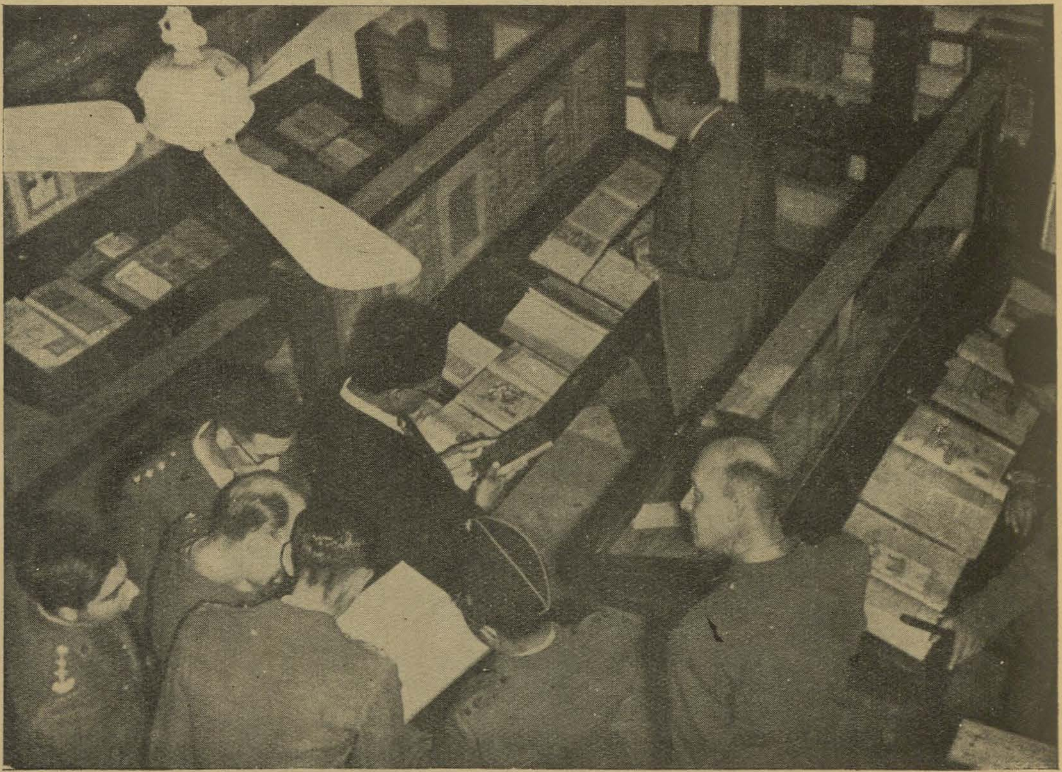
"THE DULEEP SCHOOL OF CRICKET".

Although Indian cricket has attained Test standard the need for expert tuition is to-day as great as ever. Thanks to the generosity of His Highness the Maharana of Porbandar, something has been done to lay the foundation on which to build India's cricket technique. The School of Cricket, which is a gift from His Highness not only to Porbandar but youngsters from any part of India, was opened in June 1947 with facilities for teaching the various phases of the game not even to be found in more widely known cricket schools abroad. This school is a great contribution towards improvement in the standard of the game in this country. It will be as valuable to the advanced player who has earned the right to wear the Test cap as it will be to the novice. It is India in conception and in materials. Not only is it something new, but it is a school of cricket on the right lines and aiming in the right direction.

One of the biggest difficulties a batsman has to overcome is detection of his own faults in stroke making. The installation of full length mirrors, which enable the batsman to see himself in action, is a feature of the School. Its slip-catching device is a great advance on the old methods; the installation of wickets of varying types and other mechanical aids enable a cricketer to practice in such a manner as to develop a sound technical foundation.



The front Portals to Fame in the Cricket World.



A View of the Interior.

"THE STATE LIBRARY".

Nawab Faizullah Khan Bahadur, who was a renowned scholar, a great lover of books and a patron of art and literature, founded this library in 1784 AD. All the valuable books hitherto collected by him and his ancestors were presented to the library. In addition, he took great pains and spent collosal amounts of money in procuring and purchasing books which were later added to the library. Started by him, the Library thrived under the patronage of his descendants who did all they could to improve it. During the period 1843-1946 a sum of Rs. 4,82,838 was spent on its maintenance and improvement. A number of famous and rare books were imported from Foreign Countries.

The task of organizing and looking after the Library has always been entrusted to wise and capable men. Notable amongst them are the Late Masihul Mulk, Hakim Mohd. Ajmal Khan and Mr. J. A. Chapman, former Librarian of Imperial Library of Calcutta. Consequently the Library is very well kept. It is organised in Sections and Sub-Sections each pertaining to a specific class of collections. Two of these Sections are responsible for publication and book binding respectively. The publication section has been introduced recently. It has already edited and published several books. Now work is being done on the unique copy of a commentary on QURAN SHARIF by Sufyan-Us-Sori—a well known Muslim Scholar of 11th Century, which, it is believed, will be the only one of its kind in the world.

There are about 10,619 manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Sanskrit, Hindi, Turkish, Pushto, Gujrati and Tamil. A number of these are very old and not to be found elsewhere. Rare specimens of calligraphy in KUFFI, SULS, NAKSH, NASTALEEQUE, SHAFIYA and SHAKAST constitute a sub-section of the Library; valuable miniatures of Mongolian, Persian, Mughal, Indian and Rajput origin form another. Instruments, apparatus and charts connected with ancient Muslim Astronomy are among the notable collections. There is an exceptionally good collection of old paintings as well.

In view of the immense value of the Library to research scholars and seekers after knowledge, the rulers of Rampur have generously kept it open to visitors and research students, who are always welcome.

Some of the rare articles of the Library are:—

(*i*) 'Quran Sharif' ascribed to ALI on parchment.

(*ii*) 'Kitabul-Ghaza-Wal-Jehad' by Lajin Tarbulusi written in 8th A.H. dealing with the Lance Exercise and battle drill of that time.

(*iii*) A Bayaz made of real ivory sheets resembling ordinary paper.

(*iv*) 'Quran Sharif' by Shah Murad Kam, A prince of Iran.

(*v*) 'Sharah-e-Kafiyah' by Raziud-din Neshapuri contains the front page with an autography of Shahjahan.

(*vi*) 'Collection of Turkish Poems' by Babar.

(*vii*) 'Biographies of Soofees', Contains remark by Dara Shikoh.

(*viii*) 'Kitabul Fusul' by Moosa Bin Abdullah of Cardova—A Spanish new Muslim—in 1258 AD, written in Spanish style.

(*ix*) 'Paintings and Portraits of Moghal Emperors' by the painters of their Durbar.

(*x*) 'Unique Portrait of Francis Bernier' which is probably not found anywhere else.

"WHITE TIGER"

WHITE TIGER IS a rarity and is now found only in Rewa State Forests. One such specimen was shot by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Rewa in 1925 and the skin mounted as living was presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor who greatly appreciated the trophy. It is kept at the British Museum of Natural History.

His Highness the Maharaja Sahib shot another white tiger in 1938 and the skin was again presented to His Majesty the King-Emperor. The Private Secretary to His Majesty the King-Emperor in his letter of thanks to his Highness the Maharaja Sahib mentioned that the colouring of the skin was most remarkable.

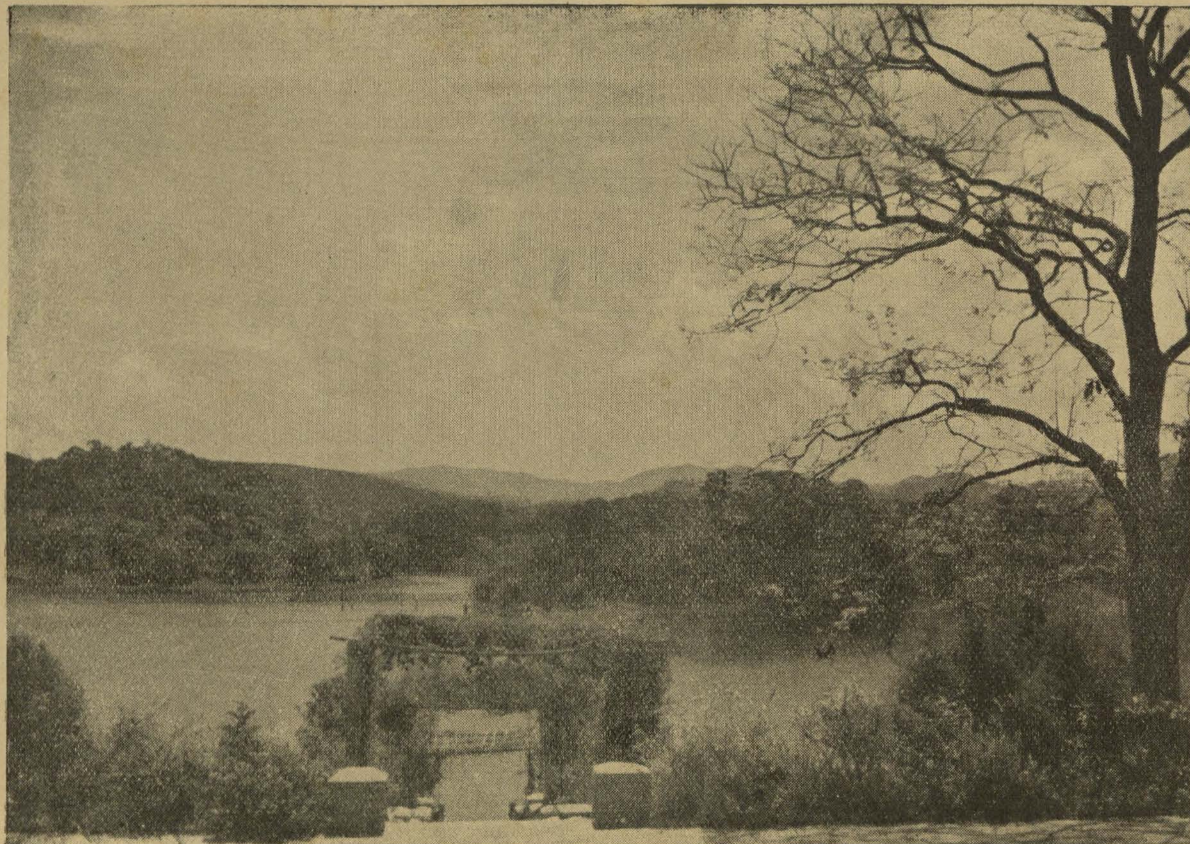
A third white tiger was shot by His Highness the Maharaja Sahib in April last year.



White Tiger Caged in Rewa Forest in 1915.



Cruising on the Periyar Lake.



Periyar Lake as seen from Government House, Travancor

"PERIYAR LAKE".

Blessed with exceptional climatic privileges, enchantingly beautiful mountain villages, excellent transport facilities and an endless diversity of scenery, the Periyar Lake and the Royal Game Sanctuary are two of the most attractive beauty spots in the high ranges of Travancore where Nature has lavished all her charms. Six hours of motoring from Trivandrum takes one to the shores of the lake. an artificial reservoir formed by a huge dam on the Periyar River. Adjoining dense areas of forest around the lake is the game sanctuary which provides many a thrill for the clever sportsman. The Sanctuary is the natural habitat of rare varieties of wild game freely roaming about the forest amidst natural surroundings. The Periyar Lake with its delightful islands and picturesque creeks is the boat-man's paradise. Cruising over the placid waters of the lake the visitor would come across herds of bison, lordly elephants and sambers grazing leisurely at the water's edge.

HI VICTORY WEEK

March 1946

The Victory Week Parade held in Delhi during March, 1946, was one of the most impressive ever held in India.

The I.S.F. Contingent of approx. 1,000 strong was formed of representatives of the 87 I.S.F. units which served ex-State under the Crown during World War II.

The I.S.F. Contingent was led by that veteran fighter Brigadier Balwant Singh, C.B.E., D.S.O., O.B.I., (C.O. of the renowned 1 Patiala Inf. during the Burma campaign). Immediately behind him came flag bearers bearing the massed flags of the 45 I.S.F. States followed by detachments of the various arms and corps of the I.S.F. In the van of the mechanised column came the composite Armed Car Squadron consisting of troops from Hyderabad, Gwalior, Patiala and Jodhpur Armed Car Regiments. A composite Mountain Bty. from Bikaner, Gwalior, Patiala and Bahawalpur Mtn. Batteries moved with the marching column. The Bikaner Ganga Risala then drew the eyes of the spectators, in an appreciative contrast between the present mechanised age and sedate and picturesque camels of bygone days. Incidentally, in the late war, this unit was one of the hardest worked regiments of the I.S.F. The composite company of I.S.F. Engineers was drawn from Faridkot, Tehri-Garhwal, Sirmoor, Suket and Mandi States. In the Infantry of the line passed a complete review of every class already represented in their comrade service, the Indian Army. There were P.Ms from Bahawalpur, Sikhs from Patiala, Dogras from Kashmir, Rajputs and Jats from the Rajputana States, Mahrattas from Central, Western and Southern India States, and Gurkhas from Tripura. A strong contingent of boys completed this impressive roll call of the I.S.F., a-never-to-be-forgotten picture of the rally of Rulers to the cause of the Mother Country.

* * *

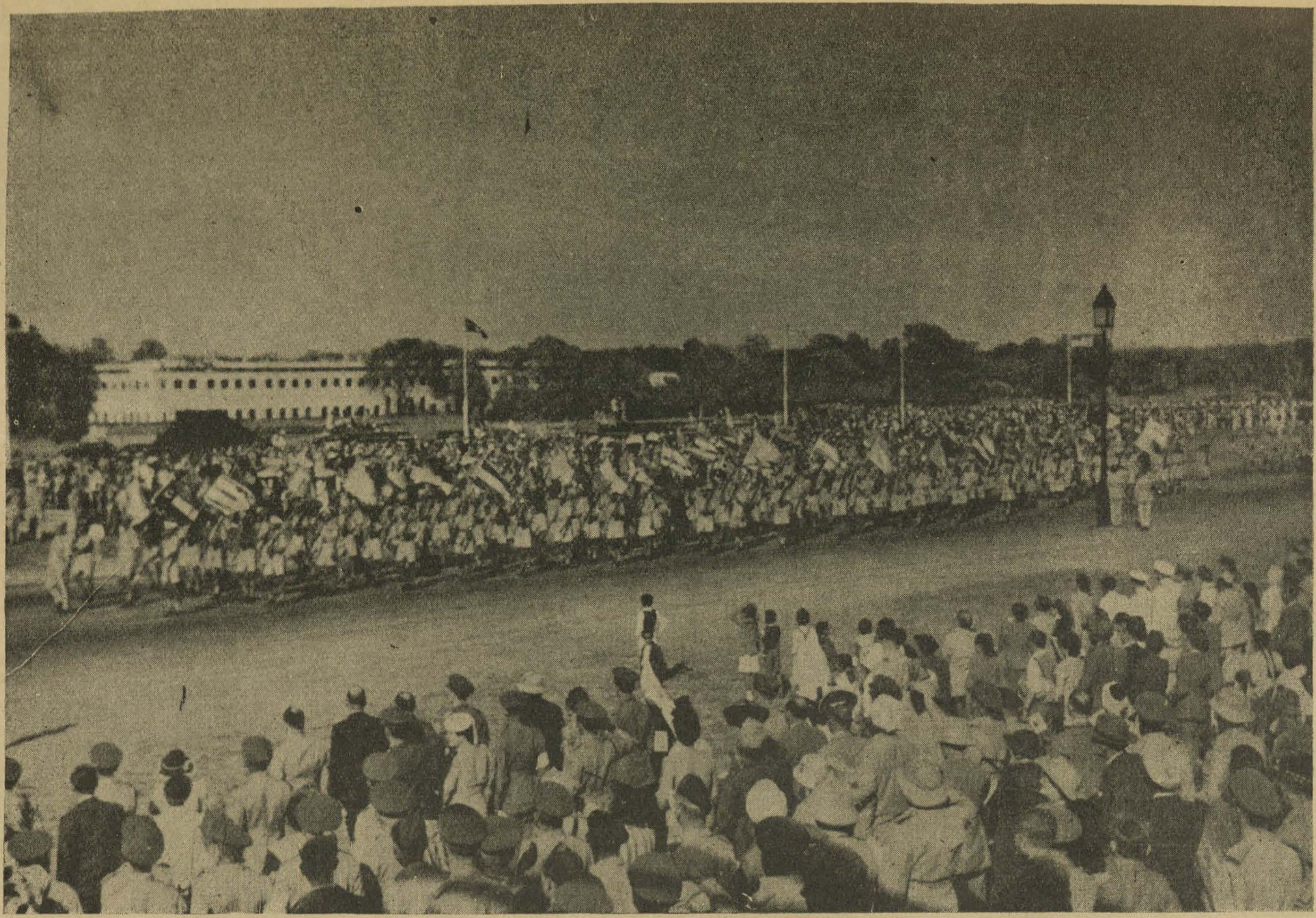


V.-day was celebrated by the men with pump and show
"Hurrah for the stirrup cup!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")



Brig. Balwant Singh leading the I.S.F. Contingent.



The March Past of the Colours.



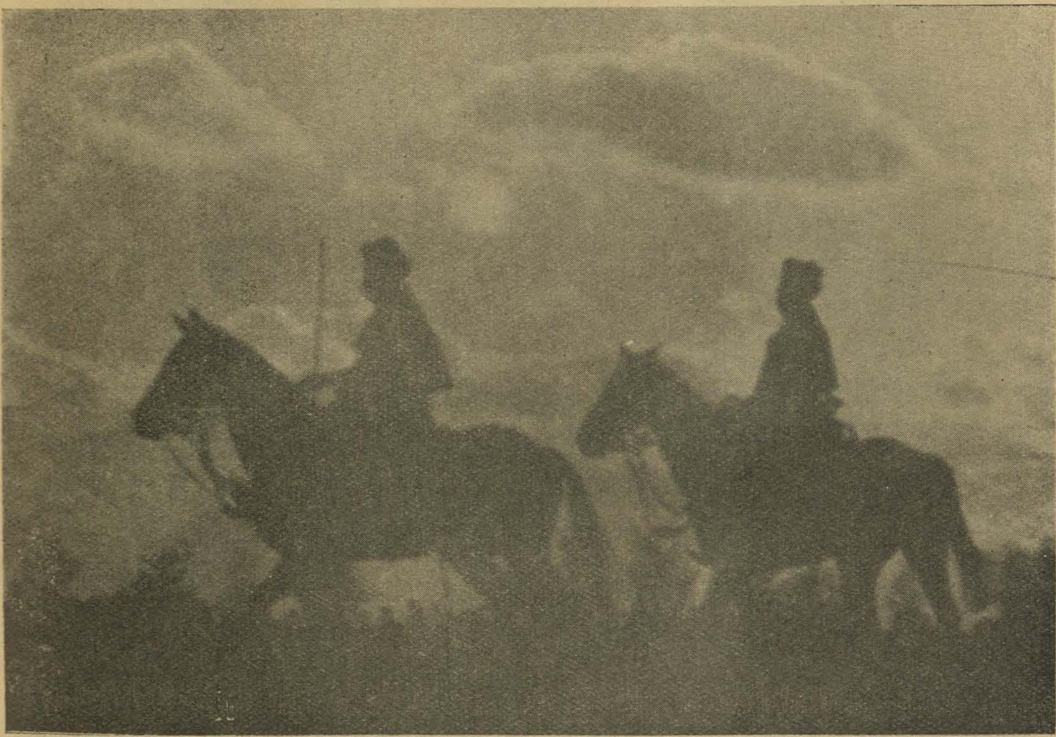
The Bikaner Camel Battery.



THE BIKANER BATTERY.
Musical Ride.



MUSICAL RIDF
The Jaipur Rajendra Hazari Guards.



Tattoo—Mysore Lancers.

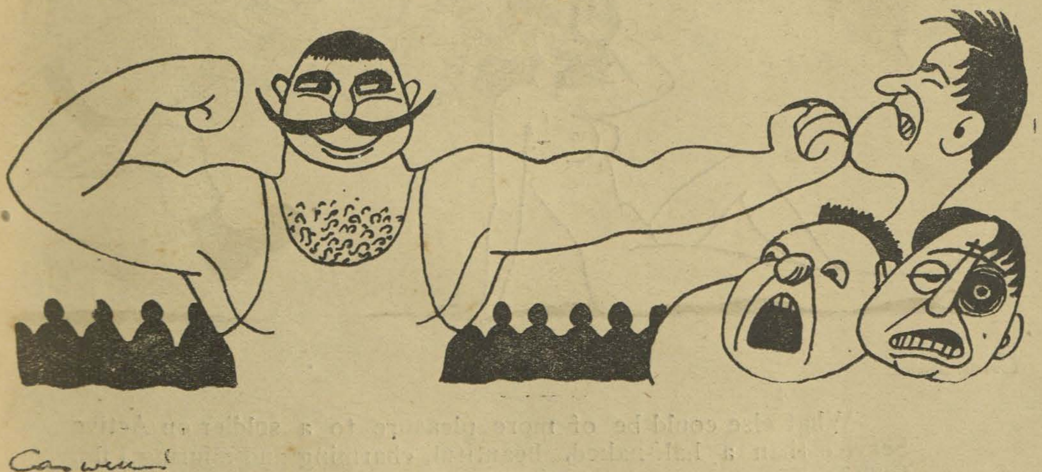


The Jaipur Rajendra Hazari Guards.

DELHI VICTORY TATTOO

The I.S.F. contributions to the Delhi Victory Tattoo provided some of the most picturesque items in that brilliant colourful programme.

The Jamiat Nizam Mahbub Infantry of Hyderabad State gave a unique and picturesque display of musical drill. A musical ride, brilliantly performed by the Bikaner Camel Battery was a beautiful exhibition of camel sowarie. The *piece de resistance,* however, was the erie Ghost ride display by the Hazari Guards of Jaipur State which was a masterpiece of precision and stage management, a fitting lament to the passing of the days of horsed cavalry.



There were some striking Physical Demonstrations, which were applauded by the audience.

* * *

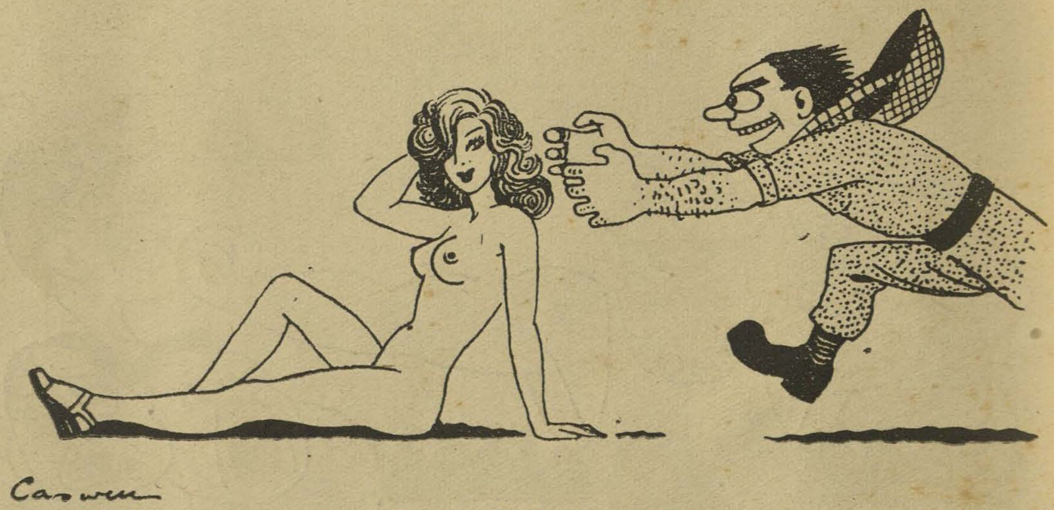
"What did those who were struck think about it?"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

U. K. VICTORY PARADE

The I.S.F. contingent for the U.K. Victory Parade consisted of 4 officers and 85 N.C.Os. The men were selected from I.S.F. units which served overseas in World War II. These units came from 25 Indian States. The contingent was commanded by Lt.-Col. Joshi, O.B.E., the C.O. of the 4 Gwalior Inf. supported by Lt.-Col. S. M. Ishaq of the 1 Hyderabad Infantry, Major Bhairon Singh, M.C. Jaipur Guards and Capt. Madan Singh, M.C. of the J. & K. Inf.

* * *



What else could be of more pleasure to a soldier on Active Service than a half-naked, beautiful, charming and alluring Film Star?

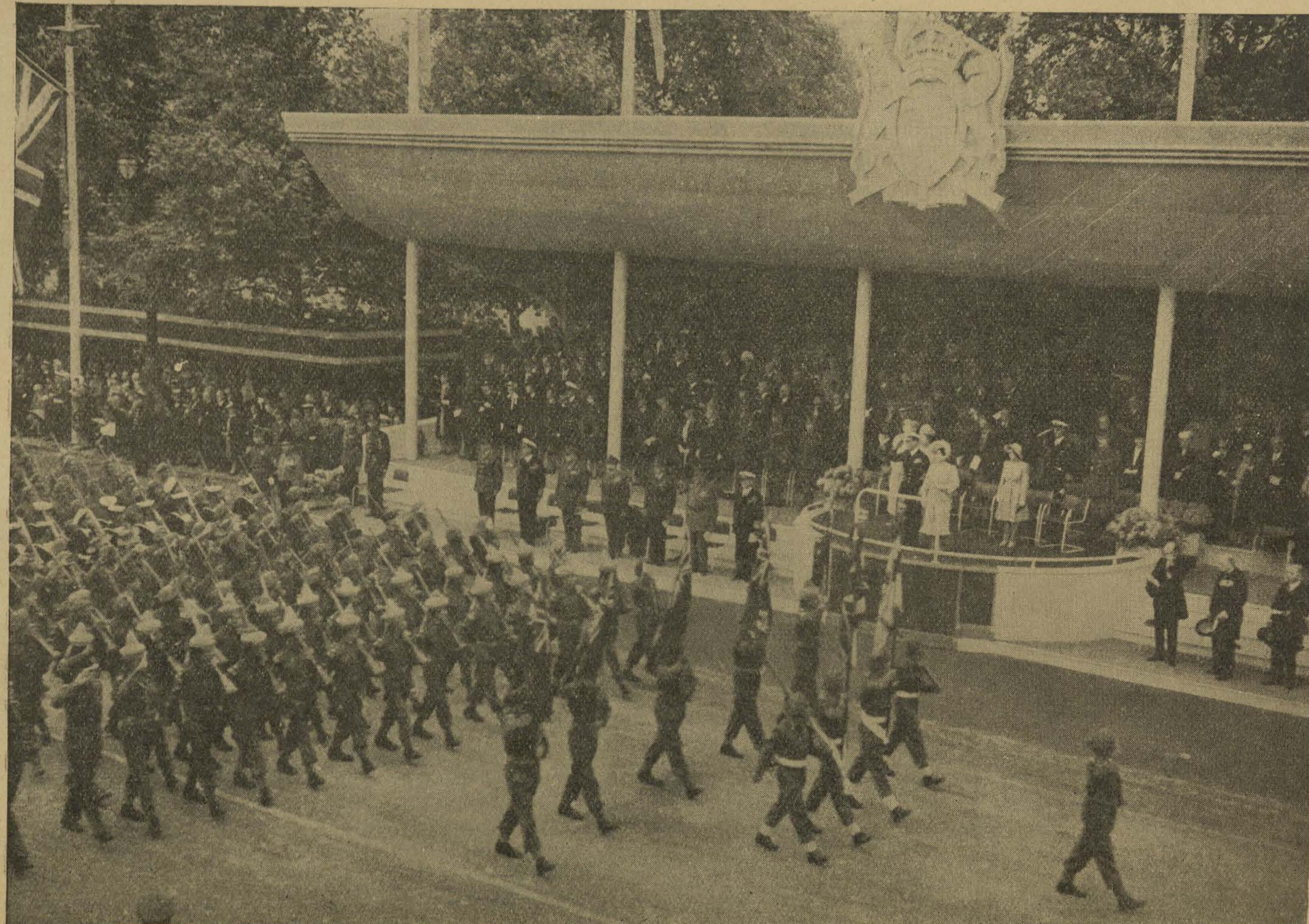
* * *

"A Stark naked one!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")



I.S.F. Contingent—U. K. Victory Parade.



The I.S.F. Contingent Passing the Saluting Base.

"LEST WE FORGET"

By

LIEUT.-COLONEL V. V. JOSHI, O.B.E.

(In the following article an effort is being made to record a few remunerative reminiscences of an I.S.F. Battalion's contribution to the War Effort. The lessons drawn are essentially personal and therefore open to comment and criticism.)

It is more than two years since World War II has ended. This long period has failed so far to bring back the peace and plenty of pre-war days. India is in the throes of independence and expectancy. They call it the transitional or interim period. The wheels of thought and action are moving too fast to give the onlooker any idea of their mutual relation. The whole Nation is in a frantic frenzy—and nobody knows the shape of things to come.

The "SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME"—this is the central and crucial idea that is bothering every thinking Indian in any walk of life—so does it bother us,—the Officers of the I.S.F., irrespective of the fact as to what State we owe our allegiance to. We are asking ourselves "What is the future of the Indian States Forces?" Are we going to form a part and parcel of the Union Army or are we going to be included in the Hindustan or Pakistan Armies, according to the individual inclinations of the States, or are we going to be the Armies of Confederations of say Central, Western, Eastern or Southern States grouped together on geographical, linguistic, cultural or communal considerations? Or, finally, are we going to be Armies of Independent Sovereign States each owing its allegiance only to its own Ruler and having no obligation of service beyond the limited State boundaries?

In these days when the mightiest nations are busy in forming a single strong Government for the whole World, the Indian States can ill afford to have an isolationist policy. It will not be wrong therefore to presume, that the Indian States Forces will continue to share responsibilities in the common defence of their country, and will be proud partners of the Indian Army in any wars of the future. However, these are problems which are naturally to be tackled at the topmost level and are closely interlinked with the not-too-easy political problem of India. So let us leave them untouched and instead try to face the facts. Let us review our experiences of the recent War and leave the great masters to carve out the future. If these jottings and reflections will serve them as scrap to be melted and moulded into the formidable framework of the future I.S.F., the purpose of this article will have been fulfilled.

The readers are aware that the I.S.F. Units are classified as "A" and "B" class units. "A" class are those earmarked for field service and "B" class mainly for internal security and L of C duties. "A" class units have the privileges of being armed, equipped and organised exactly on the same basis as their counterpart of the Indian Army.

Our Battalion was an "A" class unit. On the 30th August, 1939, we received orders for mobilization. Leave personnel were immediately recalled. All old and disabled soldiers were replaced by youngsters and the deficiencies were made up. We thought we should soon sail for Africa. No—instead we found three British Officers, one Lt.-Col., one Major, and one Captain attached to

our unit as Special Service Officers. This team was entrusted with the job of perfecting the general standard of training, and efficiency of the Battalion. With the object of turning out 100% service shots in the Battalion an intensive Weapon Training programme was carried out, followed by the individuals training in Field Craft and Battle Drill. Junior officers had to learn their lessons of leadership like a Lance Naik in the Indian Army. It was nobody's fault. There was a good deal lacking in the standard of efficiency and we had to make an all out effort to meet the emergency.

This then is our FIRST LESSON:—

All units earmarked for Field Service must at all times:—

(*i*) Be maintained at full effective strength.

(*ii*) Have a high standard of efficiency in the individual's capacity to make the most effective use of his weapons.

(*iii*) Possess *esprit de corps*, and the will and toughness to fight collectively, in pursuance of a common object.

It took us nine months to reach the above standards. But this was not enough. Stationed as we were in one place for a score of years since World War I, we had hardly any opportunities of rubbing shoulders with the rest of the Indian Army. So we were sent to Baluchistan, and during a hectic period of another *nine months*, we were made to tramp, day and night, the huge mountains. By May 1941, almost twenty months after the beginning of the War we realised that it was not impossible to cover as many as thirty to forty miles in a day or do the arduous piquetting duties up and down the hills for weeks on end. When I recollect those days, I feel with pride, that if at any time, it was then that our Battalion was in the finest form and fit to grapple with the toughest enemy.

It cannot be forgotten, however, that this training in British India also provided an opportunity to train our Staff Officers in the Indian Army methods of administration. It was a feverish time for our Adjutant, Quartermaster and our Chief Clerk in getting acquainted with their respective jobs so as to fit them properly in the machinery of an Indian Army Formation. To start with, it was often irritating to find our indents rejected, our cheques unaccepted or our periodical statements and Courts of Inquiry Proceedings being returned for flaws which were so flimsy!

This is therefore the SECOND LESSON:—

To be able at short notice to take an efficient and effective part in Battle, the I.S.F. must have:—

(*i*) Manifold opportunities in peacetimes of training and living with the Indian Army so that:

(*a*) They will always be Battleworthy and

(*b*) Their Staff Officers will be thoroughly conversant with the latest methods of administration in the Indian Army.

If this is not done, these Forces which should be an asset, will become as in our case, a liability, at least for twenty months, a considerably valuable and vital period in the modern War.

With high hope of coming to grips with the enemy we sailed overseas on the 9th of May 1941. Our hopes were dupes and instead of meeting the Hun we met their carcasses on the battlefield of Keren. Salvage, escorts and guard duties were continuously our role for more than three long years. The only change was in the venue—sometimes in Eritrea, sometimes in Egypt or in Palestine. Every time we were assured that we were engaged on very vital and useful duties and our efficiency in their performance was a sure guarantee of our going into the Battle. We were not forgotten when the War Establishments were revised and the Battalion was three times reorganised during a span of four years. We were issued every time with full scale equipment, arms and vehicles and all possible arrangements were made to keep us well trained.

Now here is the THIRD LESSON we learnt. It seems:—

(*i*) All the twenty months spent on our training in India were a useless expenditure of time and money as we were destined only for L of C, Guard and Escort duties. These duties certainly did not require proficiency in the use of automatic and supporting weapons or a high-pitched training in Mountain Warfare.

(*ii*) It was unnecessary to dump us with extra equipment of a Field Unit.

(*iii*) It is easier to keep up the morale of the troops by telling them the *plain truth* regarding the job they are expected to perform rather than keeping them hanging on false hopes.

(*iv*) Finally we learnt by experience that these so called second or third line jobs could have been performed more efficiently and quickly had the troops employed been trained consistently with their requirements. This requires some elaboration. It is sufficient to think of the unnecessary casualties suffered by our troops while doing the salvage work. They were ignorant in the handling of enemy bombs, booby-traps, mines and other weapons. The first rude shock we received was a nasty explosion of an Italian "Red Devil", immediately on our landing at Massawa, causing five casualties! Somebody showed us the trick, and soon it became a plaything. The whole countryside and even our billets were strewn with them and yet there was no fear—it was only a matter of pulling out the pin and banging the Devil on a nearby stone.

The same applied to guards and escorts. It was one job to guard the Italians and quite a different one to guard the German Prisoners of War. It required a thorough understanding of the peculiarities of their mental and moral built-up. Some knowledge of International Law imparted to the officers would have also been of immense use.

Similar was the problem of guarding the vital installations. Guarding them in Egypt was quite a different job to guarding them in India or in Cyprus. I am confident that the loss of billions of pounds could have been averted had our troops been taught and told all about the Arab and his highly skilled methods of stealing. Train and Convoy escorts also provided various knotty problems and every unit employed on these jobs, only learnt to handle them late after gaining first hand experience at enormous cost to the State.

At long last in the closing months of 1944, we were grouped under a Special Task Force. Our job was more like the Commandos, requiring seaworthyness and a thorough training in Combined Operations. The intensive training in Mountain Warfare carried out four years back was not going to be of any use to us. We were impatient and there was an urge to fight the enemy. A giant last minute effort did the marvel. Our boys became first class seafarers roaming about on high seas in launches, caiques, H.S.Ls., L.C.Is. and M.Ls. We fought and bagged the enemy.

This phase of our War Efforts brought us the FOURTH LESSON.

To be of any use in modern Warfare it is essential that:—

(*i*) All troops must be trained in Combined Operations making them thoroughly seaworthy as well as airworthy.

(*ii*) The soldier must be made to understand, even during peacetime training, that he is expected and will have to do all types of work like loading and off-loading, road-building, etc.

In conclusion, it must be pointed out that all the lessons enumerated above are merely rough outline-scrap col-

lected during salvage work. It is a matter for the master minds to put into the proper mould and chisel it so as to suit their object and purpose. The I.S.F. have already made a notable contribution to the War Effort, although it must be remembered that their real merits found proper recognition only in the closing years of the War. I may be wrong—but I have my doubts. The higher Commanders probably had their genuine doubts about the efficacy and the efficiency of I.S.F. Units. But I say, why leave room for such doubts? Why not keep your machine properly oiled and geared?

* * *



DISTILLERS PRAISED.

"The distinguishing visit was of His Excellency. He paid a visit to the Bde. and gave a talk in which he admired the Indian spirit and the work they had done in the present War."

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

"WE SAIL TO CYPRUS"

By

Captain Yousaf Ali Mirza

Hyderabad S.F.

The Voyage.

On the 31st May '45, we left Port Said and the small Liner "Princess Kathleen" quietly sailed over the calm Mediterranean waters towards the island of Cyprus. The war in Europe was over by this time, but a battle was being fought in the Far East. With the war in the Far East we had very little hope of staying in the Middle East. We were all eager to go and fight against the Japs and put an end to the war, so that peace might prevail throughout the world.

The next morning while sitting on the upper deck we got our first view of Cyprus with its long range of undulating peaks standing out in sharp silhouette against the clear blue sky. The harbour of Famagusta presented a beautiful sight with its massive walls and bastions encircling the city.

When the "Princess Kathleen" reached the docks we saw that it was packed with locals. Most of the women folk were in European costumes and we noticed, for the first time, a number of Turkish women with their pretty bright dresses and vivid green and majenta veils making bright splashes of colour, while here and there were Cypriot peasants. They were wearing their national costume the *Vraka* which is like a pair of baggy trousers. The *Vraka* is made from 20 to 35 yds. of homespun black or indigo blue cloth and is looped up from the end giving a skirt like appearance. These are worn with high leather boots.

Soon after disembarkation, half the unit left by train and the rest by road. On the way to our camp at Kokinitrimithia, a small village about eleven miles from Nicosia, the Capital city of Cyprus, we noticed that this beautiful island, which is more familiarly known as the "Queen of the Mediterranean", had not suffered very much as a result of the war. There were four or five raids by the "Luftwaffe" with hardly any damage or casualties.

Training:—It was not a great task to take over vehicles from the 17th Poona Horse, as this was all done by the advance party who went about 3 weeks ahead of us. The wheeled carriers Mk. II (I.P.) were on the way and we could not carry out combined training until they reached the island after about four weeks.

After receiving these vehicles, training started and preparations were made to move to the Far East or Burma. With this object, there were many schemes with one of the Area Units, particularly 9/8 Punjab. The Punjabis were stationed about a couple of miles from Famagusta. These outdoor schemes helped us a great deal in seeing different places on the island. Most of the Cypriots did not understand a word of English and it was difficult to get along with them without knowing a little of their language. We started picking up Greek and after some time we acquired a few useful phrases which were helpful at times such as Adieu (Goodbye), *Effgaristso* (Thank you) *Kala Mera* (Good Day) *Kali Nekhta* (Good Night) *Pozano Mazzaste* (How do you do) and so forth. We were quite surprised to find the Cypriots giving us a warm welcome by shouting "Hail Hindi" wherever we went.

The island was first occupied by Christians but frequent occupations by the Turks have resulted in a large Mohammadan population, about a fifth of the total island's population.

We were surprised to find the places of worship of both the major communities side by side. The bells of the Greek Orthodox Church ringing for vespers sounded almost at the same time as the "Muazzan" calling for prayers from the minaret of an adjacent mosque.

A Short History of the island: In the middle of the 15th century the Turks captured Nicosia, the capital, from the Venetians. The people settled down under their new rulers quietly and the Turks were very tolerant towards the religion of their new subjects. The result is that one finds mosques and churches side by side.

After the Turkish occupation, most of the people left Cyprus and churches were ruthlessly destroyed not by the Muslims but, strangely enough, by the Greek Orthodox Christians themselves. The Greeks owe a lot to the Turks for the preservation of many of their beautiful old churches that are not in ruins by virtue of the fact that they had been transformed into mosques.

After the Japanese surrender, there was hardly any hope for us to move to the Far East. This was also stressed by the C.-in-C. of India, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, who had visited our unit during his short stay on his way from England. His first visit to our unit was in 1943 when we were in the N.W.F.P. At that time, the Regt. was half mechanised and half horsed. After that the organisation was changed about four times.

At the end of October '45, we had to do a scheme in co-operation with the Police. Actually, it was merely against five murderers who had been in hiding for the last 5 years in the dense forest of Stavros.

The Police had tried their best to get hold of the leader, who happened to be a Turk, by the name of Kemal Meedas. Meedas was about 5′ 5″ high, and was a real "tough guy" as they say. It was said he thought nothing of walking 40 miles in one day. He always carried a Tommy Gun, which in all probability, was stolen from some Army Camp. Many secret conferences were held with the police officials in the attempt to catch Meedas alive. The Civil Police, with 2 Companies from 9/8 Punjab and a Sqn. from our unit comprising all the Jeeps and Scout cars fitted with the W.S. No. 19, combined in an effort to catch him. The plan was to keep the two Companies in the interior and the Sqn. on the road for the purpose of communication. The whole force was divided into different posts which were stationed in different areas with communication throughout, day and night.

The Islanders were terrified by these murderers, and none had the courage to report to the Police regarding their whereabouts, even if they had seen them. The Govt. had offered a reward of about £500 to anyone who could catch Meedas alive.

We moved out, to our different posts, on the 30th of October. The outposts were at Stavros, Vraisha, Kambos, Tripilos and Milikouri the latter being the H.Q. of both the Police and the Army. The move, as I have mentioned above, was kept very secret with a view to capturing Meedas and his followers alive. At that time, Meedas was supposed to be in the same village where the H.Q. was—Milikouri. The Police Superintendent knew Meedas by sight as he had seen him when he was first arrested in Paphos.

The Police Superintendent was driving one day in Milikouri, when he was greeted by a person riding on a mule. The face was familiar but he could not place him. Of course, as you have probably guessed, it was Meedas

in disguise, whom the Police Supdt. subsequently realized he had failed to recognize at the time.

The whole area was combed but there was no sign of either Meedas or his followers. Many surprise raids were made in the adjacent villages to no avail. One of them was made on the village of Livadhi. The Police informed us that one of the murderers was hiding in the village. Early in the morning, the whole village was encircled and a house to house search was made, but there was no trace of Meedas.

The same day a Police constable got the shock of his life when he found out that the person to whom he was speaking was Kemal Meedas, who suddenly disappeared from the Cafe after leaving a chit for the constable thanking him and had his name underneath, while the Police were searching for him in Limassol.

On the 12th October '45, 'B' Sqn. comprising the A/C & R/Tps. under Command of Captain Abbas Mehdi, moved to P.T.C. (Polymedia Training Centre) to deal with 205 Cypriot O.Rs. of 1015 Pioneer Coy. who had disobeyed an order to embark.

As soon as we reached P.T.C., the Commanding Officer, Lt.-Col. Irons, instructed the Sqn. Comdr. to encircle the prisoners, who were sitting underneath a tree. The next morning we had to march them to Larnaca, with a halt on the way. The A/C's were in the front and rear, while the R/Tps. were escorting the prisoners. There appeared to be a great commotion among the people of Larnaca and Limassol due to communist propaganda. Many pamphlets were distributed and big banners were put up. We expected some trouble when passing through Larnaca, as it was the centre of communist propaganda. The 2 I/c of PTC informed the Sqn. Comdr. that the crowd at Larnaca was getting out of hand and that some of the Cypriots were armed. We had enough ammunition for Rifles and Tommy Guns and warned the Cypriot prisoners that if they gave any trouble, we would be forced to open fire. They replied that they had no complaints or any grudge against Indians, but they just wanted to sing their national song while passing through the crowd, to which the Sqn. Comdr. agreed.

The muzzle covers of the 37 mm. guns were removed and the turrets were lowered and turned towards the sides, though there was no ammunition.

The column marched off quietly, without any incident, as was expected. The Cypriots were marched back to Limassol, on the understanding that they would obey orders and embark. But again, they flatly refused, as a result of which they were all tried by a Summary General Court Martial by a Summary General Court Martial and were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment. This party was again escorted to Almaza. The escort was also composed of an Armd. C Tps. and a Rifle Tp. under command Major A. K. Chida.

On our way back to our camp at Kokinitrimithia, we visited St. George's Church, and were shown around by the monk. St. George of the island is believed to be a miracle working Saint. Hoping for favours, the people bring him many offerings, especially gifts of oil which they present to the church. This church is much visited by betrothed couples and those in love to whom St. George is believed to be particularly friendly. Consequently should a young man's affairs of the heart fail to materialize according to his hopes, he comes to St. George of the island and prays that he may be given the girl of his choice.

Christians as well as Moslem Cypriots respect the Saint, for both believe that he helps them to find their animals when they get lost.

All the Indian troops were leaving the Middle East, hence our Unit left Cyprus on 7th March, '46, leaving very pleasant memories behind.

The Cypriots by now knew that Indians are neither man-eaters nor illiterate, as they were made to believe by malicious propaganda.

* * *



CIVILISATION: As there is great difference between the languages of the personnel under my command and localities therefore it is impossible for them to get in touch with each other.

* * *

"Training in the deaf and dumb alphabet?"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

"BHATINDA FORT"

By

Lieut.-Colonel B. J. Devenish-Meares

It was early April, 1944, and the Jap was further closing his ring around IMPHAL plain, having cut the only road communication with the rest of India. In these unfavourable settings, it was decided to apply the famous Jap trick of cutting the enemy rear against him. The C.O. of the Patialas was, to a great measure, responsible for this project. The whole of the 23 Ind. Div. was to be marshalled for this mobile role, if the Patialas' experiment proved successful.

The 1 Patiala carried out a march of some 30 miles along steep hill paths, carrying all they needed on their persons. On 18 April 44, a Coy. of Patialas was sent to hold a feature on the IMPHAL-UKHRUL Road. Early on the 19th, this Coy. reported that some Japs were digging on a feature along the road between this Coy. and the remainder of troops. By mid-day it was decided to attack the enemy position with the support of a battery of mountain guns.

Troops for this attack were two Rifle Coys. The plan of the attack was very simple. The objective was SOKPAO village, being only a thousand yards away, on a long commanding hill. After the initial Arty shoot, a total of twenty rounds, one Coy. was to make good a small feature along the axis of advance, some six hundred yards away, and the other Coy. was to assault the main position.

To mention a few words about the country—the approach to the objective lay along a long hill, its top covered with tall grass and the sides covered with the thickest type of jungle with unnegotiable gradients, which, altogether, made the whole place look extremely rugged and forbidding.

Starting time was set at 14.30 hrs. The first Coy. reached its objective early. The next Coy. under the late Major Basheshar Singh, appeared to be going splendidly to the objective and reached the peak which, from a distance, looked the highest feature but later proved to be a false crest. Here, the leading troops surprised a Jap outpost, who fled from their half dug trenches, leaving behind their tools.

From this hill, the objective proved to be 150 yards away, the only approach being to move down along a low and narrow saddle and climb up the other end. The Coy. Comd., taking advantage of the surprise, pushed forward his attack. They had only moved forward some 20 yards when the Japs, from well hidden and prepared positions, opened up with L.As and grenade discharges, causing heavy casualties to this Coy. who were in an exposed position.

True to type, the Japs had a Coy. ready, extremely well hidden, at the side of this hill and they counter-attacked promptly with lightning speed. Due to the intelligent anticipation of the late Major Basheshar Singh, who forestalled the Jap attack with a counter-attack with speed and tenacity, the vital turning point in this battle was staged at this juncture. The well-planned Jap attack went to pieces and failed to dislodge this Coy. from the hill. For a good half an hour the issue of the battle hung in a delicate balance. Standing 50 yards away, the sound overwhelmed a man's emotions. Amidst incessant and deafening fire, one could distinctly hear the brave Sikh soldiers shouting their war cry. The whole universe resounded with "SAT SRI AKAL".

At one time, when the Jap attack seemed to threaten the Bn. H.Q., it was highly stimulating to see the valiant old Col. BALWANT SINGH, leading an attack with H.Q. details. I saw even the mule leaders charging the enemy. It was indeed a moving sight. By this move, the C.O. successfully filled up the gap between the forward troops and his H.Q. The whole thing was typically reminiscent of the old Sikh Army, broken loose on the enemy, on the battle field.

By brilliant leadership and unyielding determination, Major BASHESHAR SINGH finally pushed the Japs away, though he himself was mortally wounded in this attack.

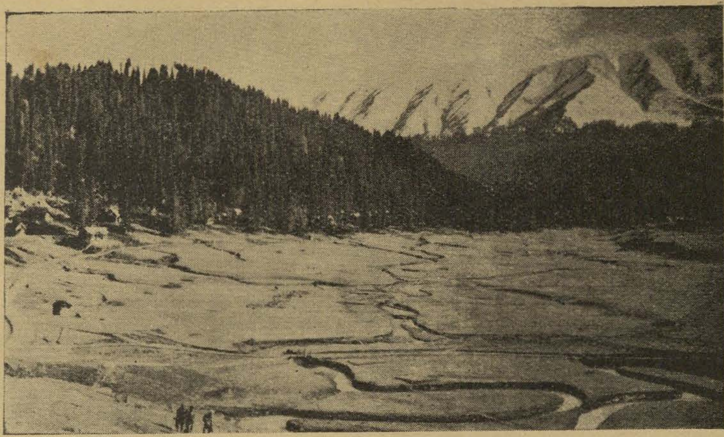
On the other side, our detached Coy. simultaneously pressed in fierce attacks on the Jap position. The depleted platoons put in repeated assaults on the tough Jap positions with utmost bravery. In one of these attacks the late L/Nk. Bahadur Singh was found lying dead in the Jap position, having first annihilated a Jap post.

The C.O. decided to attack the main objective after an air strike, before dark, but on the suggestion of the Bde. Comd. attack was postponed to early next morning. In view of our own casualties and lack of water, the Brigadier even suggested to pull out to a rear position but the Colonel was adamant on sticking on.

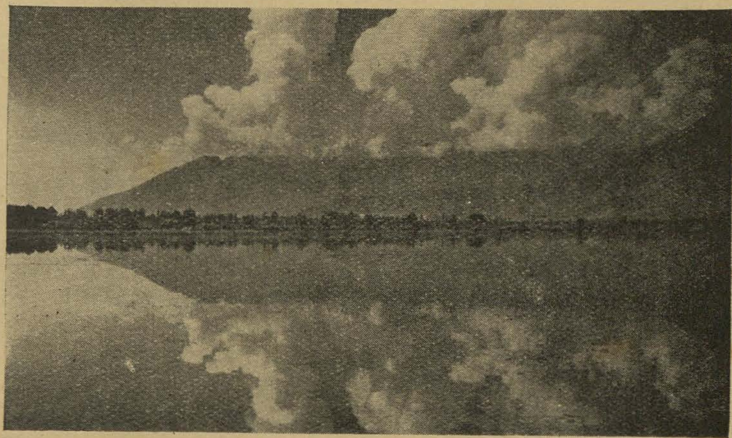
At night the Jap tried his 81 m.m. mortar on our position and also tried his usual tactics of appearing and firing wildly all round, but his harassing tactics only earned him further casualties.

Early on the 19th an air strike was called in. It would be hard to beat the achievements of that fighter squadron. Only a distance of 150 yards separated us from the enemy, in country where recognition is extremely difficult. But the precision bombing and straffing was most exhilarating for troops who watched the air show as if it was a big tamasha. The Col. later on signalled congratulations to the squadron for their good work.

The Japs, during the air strike, moved a little below the crest leaving only a few snipers, our troops in the meantime had crept up. As soon as the strike was over, the Japs climbed up again, but we beat them to it. They made frantic efforts to regain their position, but had to leave behind more dead, and the whole position was carried by 0800 hrs. The position was indeed a formidable fort-



"Its a land of Pineclad Hills".



"Of Placid Lake".



"Where Noor Jehan's Fountain play".

ress only the hardest knock and very heavy casualties could persuade them to quit this position.

Ninety-three freshly dug-graves were found on the position, and it was later learnt from locals that the Japs had evacuated some 100 stretcher cases, and there were some walking wounded too. We suffered 66 casualties in this operation. The Jap force later proved to be a missing Bn., unaccounted for on that front.

It was apparent now, that the initial action of the late Major BASHESHAR SINGH and his subsequent stubborn action was responsible for achieving this impossible result. To do honour to the dead hero, we named the position 'BHATINDA FORT' after the name of his native place.

On 20th April, 1944, a congratulatory message was received from the Div. Commander for the outstanding achievement.

* * *



"KASHMIR"

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL SYED AHMED EL-EDROOMS BAHADUR, C.I.E , O.B.I.

It's a land of snow-capped mountains
It's a land of pine-clad hills
It's a land of verdant valleys
It's a land that charms and thrills.

It's a land of winding rivers
Of placid lake and rippling stream
It's a land of wondrous beauty
A continuous happy dream.

It's a land of emerald meadows
Spangled with flowers of every hue
It's a land of brilliant sunshine
And a sky of turquoise blue.

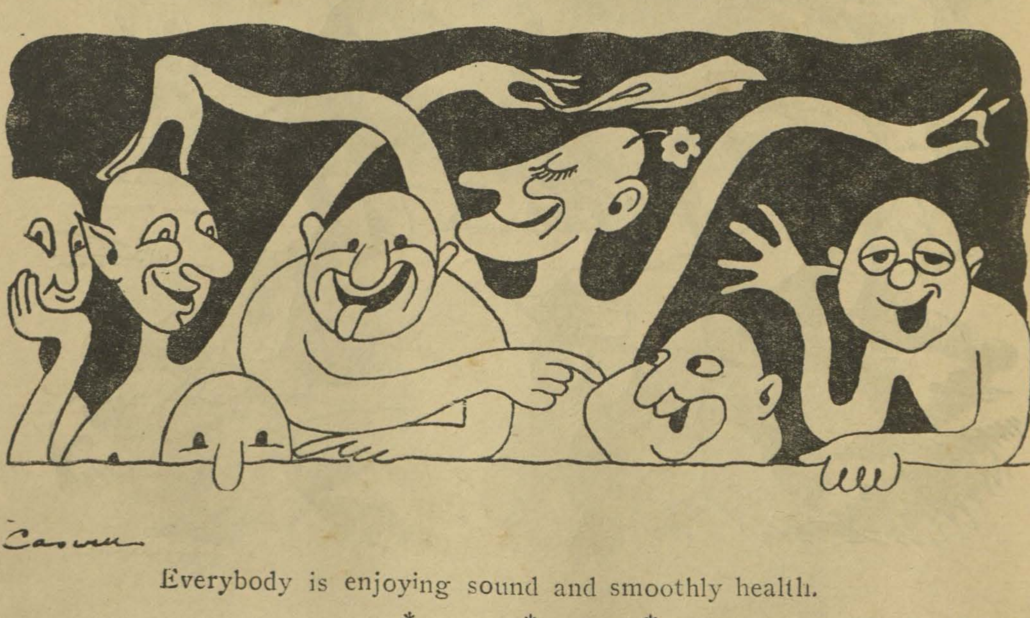
It's the land of cherry blossoms
Home of the lotus and the rose.
It's a land of fields sweet-scented
It's the land where saffron grows.

It's the land of Dal and Nageen
Where Emperors built their gardens gay
In Nishat's orchard sings the bulbul
Where Noor Jehan's fountains play.

It's the land of Nanga Parbhat
Whose peaks pierce the northern sky
There he stands as yet unconquered
And proudly holds his head on high.

In this land is nature's play-ground
Where she appears without a guise
And for herself has brought from heaven
To earth, a bit of paradise.

* * *



Everybody is enjoying sound and smoothly health.

* * *

"and gyre & gimble in the wabe"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

"MY TRIP TO U. K."

BY

MAJOR YUSAF ALI BAIG

An earnest and sincere desire is very often realized. In my College days I made an effort to proceed to England for higher education. But circumstances did not permit this. I tried again in my early Army career—I had no luck. Eventually, the time came when my Unit (2 H.I.S.L.) stationed at Cyprus was, at the end of hostilities, allotted two vacancies for officers, on an educational trip to England. At last my long cherished dream came true.

I left Cyprus on 12th February, 1946, for Cairo, to join the rest of the party, which was accommodated in the reinforcement camp at MENA. When I reached there, I came to know that the 2nd and 3rd parties were still held up, due to shipping difficulties. There was no hope of their leaving for another month and we would have to wait still longer as no two parties could be accommodated at one time in England. I was disappointed at the delay.

Our party consisted of 10 I.A. Officers and 30 Other Ranks with 4 British conducting Officers. After one month at Cairo, we left on the 17th March, 1946, and reached Port Said the same day. In the afternoon we embarked on a French ship "Ville D'oran" and sailed that very night.

I must admit that I am a poor sailor, for as soon as the ship left, I was down in bed until the 21st March, 1946, when the ship entered Malta Harbour! I was very keen to see Malta for two main reasons, one for its strategic value, and secondly, for its wonderful defences which made it possible for the island to hold out, in spite of terrific enemy bombing. It was a heart-breaking scene to see such a beautiful and historical city in ruins. The heroic stand of the troops in defence will remain an epic in the history of the world. Unfortunately we were not granted shore leave and could not see more.

On arriving at Toulon on 22nd March, the first things which caught my eye were numerous ships of all descriptions, badly damaged. I was very much struck by the excellent food arrangements on the train journey on the Medloc route through France.

After a day's rest in Dieppe, we left on the 25th March 1946 in the afternoon, and crossed the English Channel landing at Newhaven the same day We entrained and reached London in the evening. The party was received by Lt.-Col. Campbell, officer in charge of the Indian Welfare parties. During our stay in London, officers were accommodated in St. George's Officers Club, Cromwell Road, and the other ranks at Roehampton.

Next morning we reported to H.Q. at the Indian Leave Camp, where the programme, detailed instructions for the duration of our stay and 30 coupons for the purchase of service clothing, were issued to each individual. The programme included places of all round interest *i.e.* Aeroplane Factory, the Ford Motor Company, Buckingham Palace, Overseas League Club, Ice hockey, Rugger, Oxford and Cambridge boat race, Madame Tussauds, Windsor Castle, Westminster Abbey. The Houses of Parliament and Broadcasting House.

On going through the programme, I decided to keep strictly to it, although it was voluntary. The programme started the next day, hence we were free for one day, so I made up my mind to go round all by myself. I took the bus from Roehampton and came to Putney Bridge Tube Station. The first

time, the tube system appeared to me a very complicated affair.

I stood there for some time to see my way round and noticed who ever passed me whether big or small was walking at a fast pace, probably this is one of the characteristics of the cold countries.

The ticket office discipline was very striking. There was no overtaking or climbing over each other, as you generally see in other countries. With ticket in hand and being new to the place I did not know which way I was to proceed. As I stood there contemplating, I saw a gentleman passing by. I asked him which platform I was to take for Piccadilly and he told me to follow the green lights. I took his advice and went down the steps; and noticed a big chart of all the platforms and stations which gives a clear clue to any newcomer. I found my place out quickly. There was hardly a minute to spare when the train arrived. After entering into the coach I found out that the train runs every five minutes.



"I noticed whoever passed me, whether big or small, was walking at a fast pace."

The main feature of the tube system which appealed to me was, its cheap rates of travelling for passengers, as one could travel to practically any part of London by tube, from early hours of the morning till mid-night. From many things that I observed in Piccadilly I venture to write just a few lines.

(i) The show rooms were excellently arranged especially the flower shops, one could not help but admire the lovely flowers. As I passed along this street I noticed some couples carrying beautiful bouquets.

(ii) In certain cases the system of selling papers stunned me. I saw a pile of newspapers very nicely arranged on the foot-path. As I stood there, I saw persons picking up papers and the price was put down on the spot. I did not see the seller. The point to note is the extreme honesty observed. A very highly appreciable characteristic of a civilized nation was demonstrated.

(iii) Another is the appreciation of the nation for art which was exhibited when I noticed an invalided man sitting down and drawing beautiful sketches of all descriptions with coloured chalks, on the foot-path. The compassion and appreciation of the public were shown by presenting him with coins.

The next day's programme commenced and we were taken sight-seeing round London in buses. As we were passing along, the conducting officers gave us a commentary on all places of importance. The pathetic sight of destruction caused to the buildings and beautiful old churches, by enemy air raids, was very distressing to the eye.

Another striking scene to a newcomer is the road discipline, controlled by the automatic electric system. This is a clear example of a civilized nation which has disciplined itself to such a pitch that goes without any further description.

Next we witnessed the famous Oxford and Cambridge boat race which was interesting and most exciting. It is 4½ miles long and millions of people, on the both banks of the Thames swarmed to see the race. It was, candidly, a marvellous sight to see, another example of the appreciation of sport in this country. Just before the race commenced, I took a seat next to a family in which there was a little boy between the age of 8 or 9 years, who attracted my attention. For the sake of curiosity I asked what was happening. Without hesitation, he gave me a full description of head winds, tides, inner circles, etc, which was explained very cleverly. I personally thought it was a very high standard of general knowledge for a boy of that age.

The visit to the Aeroplane and Ford Motor Factories was very instructive for all ranks. This gave us the idea of the complete process from the commencement of the raw materials entering in the factory, up to the time of its completion. The Aeroplane factory, we were told, was producing at a rate of 2 machines a day, while the Ford company, in the same period of time, was turning out 130 cars of all descriptions. The detailed description of all this would cover a book.

The next item was ice hockey at Wembley Stadium. During the game, I picked up a conversation with a gentleman who made the astounding statement that since the re-opening of the Empire Pool last December over a quarter of million people have watched 29 matches. This figure gave me the impression that this was also a popular game in England. After the game, the public was allowed to skate.

WINDSOR CASTLE is about 20 to 25 miles away from London. On reaching the castle, the guide took us round. He told us that it took 24 years (1350 to 1374) to build. It is an excellent specimen of old architecture. The only recent addition made to this castle was the grand staircase in 1866. Access to the Caste is through Henry VIII's gateway, constructed by the King from whom it takes its name. As you enter the Castle the guard room is on the left. To reach the interesting places of the castle one must pass through the Horse Shoe Cloisters, now occupied by the lay clerks. The original St. George's Chapel I believe was demolished, and re-built by the same material.

The ALBERT Memorial Chapel was built by Queen Victoria as a memorial to her husband the Prince Consort. Immediately below this chapel is the Royal Tomb House. The most central feature of the castle is the round Tower. It was here, we were told, that both the Princes lived during the war. It took us approximately two hours to go round the castle and the connected buildings.

My first impression on seeing the statues at Madame Tussauds Wax Exhibition, was that they were so marvellously built and looked real and alive, but on closer examination in some cases the hands give the secret away. Two items in this exhibition attracted my attention. One was the Tableau of the Death of Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar 1805, and the other, the Chamber of Horrors.

The present buildings of Westminster Abbey, I was told, were started by Henry III and were continued up to

1738. It is the famous burial place of all the great personalities. The sentimental sight to me was the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior. One part of this Chapel was damaged by bombs but was reconstructed.

Next we were taken round the Houses of Parliament. The guide informed us that the House of Lords was first used in 1847, and the House of Commons in 1852. The whole area of the buildings covers 8 acres which includes St. Stephen's Chapel built by Edward III. The Chapel was for centuries the meeting place for the House of Commons.

Big Ben, whose chimes are broadcast, is 22½ ft. in diameter, the minute hand 14 ft. long, the hour hand 9 ft. and the figures 2 ft. I believe when the bell was mounted it cracked. That is the reason why it vibrates. During my spare time I took the opportunity of visiting other places, *viz.* Kew Gardens, Botanical Gardens, several Museums, Art Galleries and the Zoo, which were not included in our programme.

As the time of our stay was coming to an end I decided to pay a flying visit of two days to Edinburgh. By travelling to Edinburgh from London in the "Flying Scotsman", one sees a great change, as one goes North, in climate and scenery, especially the green fields and meadows. During my brief stay, I noticed that the Scotch people work practically all day on their fields and farms. This gives the impression that the country is agricultural, and the chief industries are Tartan weaving, fishing, and shipbuilding. The poultry farming is a note of praise.

The Scotch people, are sturdy, hardworking, and most hospitable and proud to be citizens of Scotland. The places of importance which I visited are *viz.*— The Castle of Mary Queen of Scots, which is one of the oldest and most romantic buildings. It occupies the whole of the Rocky Crag overlooking the modern and old city. There are a number of small buildings inside the Castle and a Norman Church dating up to the 12th century. The latest building constructed is the Scottish National War Memorial, which is considered the finest memorial of the last war. The other chief features in the Castle are the Mons Meg (an old cannon). The Crown Room, in which all the crowns and jewels of the old Scottish Kings are exhibited, Queen Mary's room, and the Armoury. The castle is approached from the Esplanade by a draw-bridge, which crosses an old moat, and from here one gets a fine view of the old city and the surrounding country. It is not possible for me to mention all the features of interest in this old famous highway, "The Royal Mile", in which the buildings of the 16th and 17th Century are numerous. In this mile used to live the old Scottish nobility. John Knox's house and Gladstones land are praiseworthy.

To the north of St. Giles are the law courts and the old Parliament house built in 1639.

When the King and Queen visit Edinburgh they use the Hollywood Palace, which was founded in 1128. This Palace, I believe, played an important part, in the time of Mary Queen of Scots.

Up till 200 years ago, Edinburgh was a small walled town. In 1767 a new plan was approved and Prince's Street, George Street and Queen's Street came into being.

To those who are interested in monumental town planning and fine architecture, they will here find the work of James Craig and Robert Adam.

Another feature which displays the art of modern architecture is the Forth Bridge built on the River Clyde.

According to schedule, the date for our departure was 17th April 1946, but due to certain reasons it was postponed to 25th April 1946, thereby giving me the opportunity of visiting Oxford and Cambridge.

Oxford is a big, open and neat county, with beautiful scenery, and it takes only 3 hours to reach there from King's Cross station. This county leads a

modern life and its big University, Library and Central hall are worth seeing. It also possesses lovely playgrounds on which sports of all kinds are played.

My visit to Cambridge was a matter of a few hours, which I spent in visiting a friend, and I was unable to go sightseeing. So, unfortunately, I have not sufficient knowledge to write about this place.

The character of the English people impressed me very much in my short stay there. Although they suffered a severe and strenuous time due to the cruel bombing, I found them very cheerful, humorous, sports-loving and helpful, especially to a foreigner. Most of the credit goes to the policemen, because whenever a newcomer loses his way they are always ready to put him on the right track. I am sure every foreigner who has been to the country will agree with me on this point. At last, the time of our stay ended, and I was rather sad to leave. On 26th April, 1946, we sailed from Tilbury by S/S Canton, P. & O. liner, which had 2,000 Italian prisoners of war going to Naples. This news bucked me up, as it meant that I would be seeing some part of Italy which I had not seen before.

The first halt was Gibraltar, which of course has got the same importance as Malta. Explanation of this place would cover a lot of paper. After a short stay, we left and sailed through the Mediterranean. The sea was not so rough as it was in the Bay of Biscay, and the climate was quite pleasant.

On 1st May, 1946, we reached Naples. I was pleased to know that the ship would stay in harbour for 24 hours, and was looking forward to going ashore, but the notice board disclosed that shore leave was not possible. It was rather disappointing.

We left NAPLES on the 2nd morning and passed through the Straits of Messina that same afternoon. Seeing the high mountain ranges all along the coast of Italy, makes one gaze and wonder, at the vast organisation, training and morale of the troops that took part in the invasion of Italy from Sicily. I am sure future military history will have much to say about it.

Our next halts were at Port Said and Suez where the Indian troops embarked for India.

We disembarked at Bombay on the 18th morning after sailing for 23 days.

I consider the trip was exceedingly well organised and proved so instructive to us, that I hope others may have the same opportunities.

* * *

"FACILITIES FOR EDUCATION—INDIAN MILITARY ACADEMY"

By

Ty. Major-General V. N. Parameswaran Pillai, O.B.E.

General Officer Commanding, Travancore State Forces.

IT occurred to none else than the great and good leader, H.E. the present Commander-in-Chief of India, to tell the world that India gets the glory and pride of the largest *"voluntary" army* the world has so far seen; and as the great Sachivottama, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Dewan of Travancore, pointed out at the T.S.F. nothing held in Trivandrum to congratulate one of the Travancoreans of the Indian Army for his deeds of valour in the Assam front, the prevalent belief that certain localities in India and certain sections of her people alone are warlike, has, by such voluntary army in India, been conclusively proved to be nothing more than a kind of superstition.

It has now been established that, given the opportunity, all Indian peoples, irrespective of class or locality, still have in them the best that can be of the true soldier, like Sivaji of the Mahratta Country, or the great Rajputs, or the great Veera Marthanda Varma, the maker of modern Travancore. Therefore, whatever be the present position of literacy or education in India as a whole, whatever be the reasons—historical or otherwise—that have led to that, it is beyond all doubt that there IS, in India, first class material, and in plenty, for any kind of education, particularly for military education.

To my knowledge, the leaders of the world who were deliberating about the best means to insure peace to the world, have not, effectively or convincingly, nor with one voice, prescribed universal disarmament. Not only that, the nation which commands the weapon which actually terminated the recent world war, holds fast to it, and is doing its best to withhold it from the rest of the world. Undoubtedly, therefore, the preparedness for war, is a desideratum for every part of the globe. Hence the observation, by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, in the Assembly, that the army represents an insurance for peace.

No further justification is needed, for the necessity for military education, as a regular branch of higher education in the country, especially in a sub-continent like India where, at the present juncture, there are unmistakable and irresistible indications of the universal urge to revive her great glory of the past and to adapt it to the present day. If the repeated declarations of the British people about India are to be effectively fulfilled; if, as has been declared now, India is on the threshold of freedom; if India is to get and hold her right place amongst the nations of the world, military education is an urgent necessity for her. Therefore, it seems to me that a better idea cannot be hit upon, for an Indian National War Memorial, for the splendid part India has played in the recent world war, than a Military Academy like the U.S. Academy at West Point. I have not had the good fortune yet to claim firsthand knowledge of the American Academy; and what I shall now venture to say is all my personal opinion of the proposed Indian National War Memorial, as I visualise it and would have it.

I cannot better express my idea of the proposed Academy than by comparing it with the College of Engineering or the Medical College. After at-

taining the Intermediate standard in arts, those who pass out with distinction in mathematics for instance are selected for admission to the Engineering College, and those with outstanding achievement in the science subjects, are selected for the Medical College. Similarly, those who have been well above the average in their academic career, who show initiative and genius for leadership and comradeship (as indicated, for instance, by their secretaryship or presidentship of the college clubs or societies), who also have good personality and physique, who are keen intellectually and also physically, have a better claim for selection for the proposed military academy. Always, undoubtedly, bright scholars who have been in University Training Corps, and have not been found wanting there, prove an asset to institutions like the Military Academy. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the sense of discipline, conduct at school and general character of the candidates themselves, as also upon the reputation, character and antecedents of their parents; for, deficiency in these essentials will deflect the otherwise first-class material into channels disastrous for any army. Proper age is equally vital; and, in my opinion, no one below the age of 17 or above 19, can be considered suitable for the Academy. And, for full and thorough training and attainment of dependable standard for an officer's commission in the army, I should consider a 3 years' course essential, the first year for pre-course training followed by 2 years of the regular courses. It is perhaps not necessary to specify that, if and when the number of suitable applicants is too much for the managable number of seats in the academy, a selection, by means of a Board and on the standards I have already indicated, is the only practical means of ensuring the best material for the Academy.

Coming next to the course of military studies and training which merit provision in the proposed Academy, it seems to me that, like the civil, the mechanical and the electrical courses in the Engineering Colleges, the Academy should provide for the training of Cadets not only for the Land forces, but also for the Navy and for the Air forces. However, such specialisation and departmentalisation can await the termination of the first year's common course and preliminary examination at the end of the first year, essential because it happens, not infrequently, that, in actual practice, the judgment based on the impressions of the admission board, is not always infallible.

The first year's course should provide for Drill, Physical Training, Equitation, Swimming, Motor-driving, English, Urdu, History, Geography, Map Reading, and Musketry. While affording the essential basic knowledge and practical training in these essentials of every good soldier, the examinations on these at the end of the year, will afford the most practical and dependable means of fixing the candidates special suitability for Land Forces, or Air Forces, or Navy; and the next 2 years of the course can well be devoted to pre-commission training for the Land Forces, or for the Air Forces or for the Navy. Also, such examination will determine those to be weeded out as thoroughly unsuited for any army, so that only those who can profit by Military Education will be allowed to continue the 2nd and 3rd years' course in the Academy.

I should, I think, make it abundantly clear at this stage that, it is not part of my scheme as outlined above, that, immediately on successful completion of the 3 years' course, everyone, or any, of the young men, should, of necessity, be obliged to join the appropriate section of the fighting forces. What is intended by the course in the Academy is, firstly, to make a permanent and dependable provision of a course for the enlistment of Commissioned Officers for the indispensable Indian Army, and, secondly, to afford the very desirable military bias among University scholars also. Such of the young men who successfully pass out of the Academy and are definitely keen on the Army for a career, can do so; and the rest can choose the career which attracts them,

undergo annual refresher Military training for about a month, and keep themselves ever fit and ready for Emergency Commissions.

In conclusion, I venture to state that, if there is one department of any Government which cannot afford what is called "RED TAPE", which is trained for perpetual vigilance and watchfulness in order to be able to act and not merely start deliberating and arguing pros and cons—when a situation arises, it is the Military. The officers of every army, as the custodians of the lives and destiny of the hundreds of men under their command, are expected to represent in themselves the keenest brain, in the healthiest body to stand the stress, strain and inevitable privations of the battlefield. Those who have had occasion to move closely with the Commissioned Officers of the Army would surely have found that such Officers combine in them the best of the civilian officers, and live-wire frame of mind for instantaneous action along the most appropriate lines at the moment. I cannot think of better and nobler examples than H.E. The Viceroy of India, and his illustrious predecessor Viscount Wavell, to show how a veteran Army officer combines in himself also the best that is expected of a civilian officer holding a high office of very great trust and responsibility. Therefore, if the system of education in India has been capable of producing the best of engineers, the best of doctors, the best of statesmen, the best of politicians, the greatest of poets, the greatest of scientists, and the greatest of leaders in all walks of life, I have not a shadow of doubt, especially after the laurels won by the Indian soldiers in all branches of H.M's Forces during the recent World War, that the proposed Military Academy for India, will also produce the largest number of the best military officers for India's own self-defence and for all causes that are just.

An Army is indispensable for India. As estimated by H.E. the Commander-in-Chief, about 9,000 Officers are required to guide, control and lead the millions of India's fighting forces. A suitable institution to select and train up these officers is therefore absolutely essential. Hence the proposed Military Academy.

* * *



Sweats were distributed to all personnel of the platoon and religious function (by reciting "SATYANARAYAN KATHA") was performed on 27th May, 1945.

* * *

"Should think it was a sweat!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

" WOULD YOU BELIEVE IT ? "

By

"BERTIE"

MEN who are getting on in years often like to be reminded of the foolish things they did in their youth. They will chuckle and remark that the anecdote has no basis of fact, but are secretly delighted with comparing the little hooligans of half a century ago with the important beings that they are now imagine themselves to be.

Collections of individuals, such as regiments, also like to look back on their early days, and officers are never happier than when they meet together and exchange reminiscences, and "do you remember?" opens the gates to a flood of anecdotes of bygone days. Frequently the stories that appear the most popular relate to some incident when the regiment or some officer did not distinguish themselves and roused the ire of an inspecting officer. I.S.F. are probably no exception and as they grew to manhood during the recent World War, it is thought that a few reminiscences of the "boyhood" of some units of the ISF might show how the level of efficiency has risen over the last quarter of a century.

Names of States and units have been purposely omitted, because it is a strange thing that human beings do not mind laughing at the misfortunes of others, but they are inclined to display a peculiar twist of humour when the particular incident refers to themselves. All these incidents happened during the birth of the ISF, at the time when they emerged from the chrysalis stage of Imperial Service Troops to fly freely on their own as Indian States Forces. In order to remove any chance of a legitimate assumption, it may be mentioned that all the incidents did not occur in the Circle, of which the writer was Military Adviser.

In the eary days there was an officer, who was known as the Technical Adviser for Musketry. His duty to the ISF was exactly the same as the Weapon Training Officer is to a unit. He was one of the two advisers, who toured all states. The other was the Technical Adviser for Signalling, who, in his spare time, carried out the duties of Staff Officer to the Military Adviser-in-Chief. It was realised in 1925 that he had no spare time, and a full-time staff officer was appointed. Almost the first introduction of the Technical Adviser for Musketry to the ISF was on the occasion of his visit to a small state, which boasted of one company. The Army was drawn up on parade for inspection, and gave the appearance of being composed of old men, who were probably contemporaries of the Old Sweat, who was had up before the C.O., for having a dirty rifle. The C.O. having passed a

few pithy remarks on the Old Sweat's age, asked him when he was last put on charge. His reply was "For having a dirty bow an' arrer, Sir." These old men, who were armed with very modern rifles, would have done credit to weapons of Crecy and Agincourt. The Technical Adviser noticed that some sepoys in the ranks were wearing Sam Browne Belts, and asked for the reason, especially as the ammunition pouches were on one side only. "Oh!" was the reply, "They are the men who can read and write." It is not known whether the Commandant considered that officers wore Sam Browne Belts because they could read and write, or whether he considered that the standard of intelligence of the "likhne parhne walas" was up to officer grade.

Thinking of General Sam Browne, who gave his name to the belt, a lot of knowledge can be picked up if one's ears are kept open. A group of officers wearing the new Bush shirt were talking together, when one of them pointed to the belt of another, said "Do, you realise that you have Colonel Bush to thank for these shirts."

The best story, or one of the best the "Musketry wala" had to tell was of a visit to a state who owned a full battalion. The standard of weapon training could be put down as neo Georgian. The more faults committed, the more annoyed the "Musketry wala" became. In the period between two outbursts, the adviser noticed that a newcomer had arrived on parade and appeared to wish to say something. He turned round, and very nearly swooned. He saw a resplendent being in a white helmet, and dressed in a form of uniform which appeared to suggest that the newcomer had been lucky in one of Moss Bros.' jumble sales. When the "Musketry wala" found his voice he asked the Resplendent Being who he was. The proud reply came out that he was on the Ruler's Staff, whereupon the Adviser proffered the advice that he had better buzz off, as he, for one, did not want any more clowns in the perishing circus. The Being accepted the advice and reported the matter to the Ruler. Dining with His Highness that night, the adviser was asked why he thought the state troops were like a circus. H.H. was a true sportsman in every sense of the word and a popular figure both in England and India, and quite understood the explanation.

Weapon Training was not the only form of training indulged in. It was realised that I.S.F. might one day have to fight a battle, and when a Military Adviser arrived on tour, field exercises were often staged to show the progress made since the last visit. A Battalion had put on an inter-company exercise. "A" Coy. was attacking a position held by "B" Coy. "A" Coy. boldly carried out a frontal attack, and when held up by the umpires about 200 yards from the defensive position, decided that their only course lay in a flanking movement. The idea no sooner formed itself in the company commander's mind than orders were issued. None of the delays in mounting an attack, which are so prevalent nowadays were allowed to prevent quick action. Voice control, so efficient on the parade ground, was utilis-

ed. The absence of gun fire, etc., assisted in the illusion that voice control on the battlefield was the best means of conveying orders. "A Com-pan-ee. 'Shun." To a man the company rose waiting breathlessly for the next order. "Left Turn. Quick March", and the whole company in file proceeded towards the enemy's right flank. A masterly manoeuvre to which the defenders quickly reacted. Another stentorian voice from the other side of no-man's land was heard. "B Com-pan-ee. 'Shun Right Turn. Quick March." Whereupon the two companies at 200 yards interval solemnly marched in file towards the West. The Military Adviser wisely called a halt, and delivered a little homily on the use of ground and formations. Both companies were learning rapidly the elements of tactics. One had learnt that a flank attack usually produced good results, if the other side played fair and the other that Security was a Principle of War not to be lightly disregarded. The attacking company also applied the principle of Surprise, as the Commander of the defending company had been through the 1914-1918 war, and he had never come across any thing like the manoeuvre that confronted him.

Passing from Company Training to higher forms, a very interesting exercise was carried out to practise the advance to contact. One Squadron of Cavalry formed the Advanced Guard Mobile Troops, while the bulk of the Advanced Guard consisted of one Battalion. To start with there were no supporting arms. The Cavalry Commander came to the rescue and suggested the Bullock Battery armed with four ten-pounder muzzle loaders. This was agreed to. Anyway, whatever the mode of traction, "One Fd. Bty." looked well in the order of march.

After a six-mile march the enemy were located and orders were given for a battalion attack. They were a model, with one exception, no orders had been given to the Battery. The Advanced Guard Commander was brought to earth by a discreet inquiry by the Representative of the Royal Regiment, whether he might muscle in on the party and fire a round or two at the enemy. "I am so sorry, Sahib, yes of course you can fire. The enemy are over there on that ridge." The range to the ridge was about 1800 and the range of the battery about 500 yards. As the development of imagination in an officer is of importance, the pretence that the battery was a horse-drawn 18-pounder battery was maintained, and the Military Adviser did not wish to be a spoil sport. The Battery Commander called his orderly, a dear old gentleman of some sixty summers, and issued his orders crisply. "Go back to the battery, and tell them to fire on the enemy on that ridge. When they have fired, come back at once and tell me." "Bahut achha, Sahib", and away the old man went at the double over the ploughed field to the battery which was drawn up 200 yards in rear. The Battery came into action in style, the bullocks even breaking into some form of gallop. Orders were given and a few minutes later, Battalion Tac H.Q. were shattered by a reverberating roar from behind. On looking back, it was seen that the whole sky was darkened by

clouds of dense black smoke. Presently out of the smoke appeared the orderly, who stumbled up to the Battery Commander and stammered "Top fire hogaya, Sahib" (The Guns have fired, Sahib). Please do not laugh, this was only one way of saying "Shot one Sir" (as modified for bullock batteries).

However watching exercises were not the only form of training seen by Military Advisers. Individual training had to be seen, and often provided an interesting diversion from the serious company parades of the Indian Army. After all, each unit and each officer have not the same ideas. One of the Military Advisory Staff had been asked to watch a unit preparing for the annual rifle course. The Adviser was not new to the game and was prepared for any eventuality. He turned up at seven the next morning. The unit strength was 150. As he entered the lines he saw twelve men drawn up on two sides of a square. The centre of the square was occupied by a small table covered with a white cloth, and two small chairs. The table had on it a vase with some flowers and what looked very suspiciously like two bottles and some glasses. On approaching the party the Military Adviser started to inspect the men, and was gently headed off by the Commandant who invited him to a chair and a little refreshment. After all, why shouldn't officers take their ease while the common soldierly play with their hand guns for a bit. That is not what the Commandant said, but it was what ran through the Military Adviser's mind. The C.O. had evidently studied his Bible, and had come across "wine which gladdens the heart of man." A gladdened Military Adviser might possibly condone some of the trifling mistakes committed by sepoys who were handling rifles which looked very new with packing grease still adhering to the wood work.

Tact is a characteristic which must be cultivated by the Military Advisory staff so the drinks were refused on the grounds of it being a bit early in the day and that he never drank before breakfast, and the men were told they could dismiss, an act which earned the obvious gratitude of the commandant, as a Military Adviser who refused a drink might be apt to say unkind things.

All Commandants, however, did not know as much about their men. One Military Adviser had occasion to visit the Bodyguard Squadron of a State. He was accompanied by a venerable old gentleman, whose lack of knowledge of soldiering was more than counterbalanced by his social position and chivalry. His second-in-Command followed closely behind. On being asked if any N.C.O. had qualified at the Army School of Signalling, the Major Sahib affected not to hear and turned round to the rissaldar. A sotto voce conversation went on. As soon as the necessary information had been passed on, the Military Adviser put the same question again, and received a very prompt reply from the Major Sahib "Oh Yes! we had one trained last year". So the visit went on. A sort of warning order was given by the military adviser in the nature of a question not asked too loudly, but loud enough for the Major Sahib to hear, and yet quiet enough to permit the "'ard of 'earing"

gambit to be practised without loss of face. What the Major Sahib lacked in peace soldiering, he would have more than made up in a tight corner.

His action was no worse than that of a certain British Officer many years ago, who when ordered to piquet a certain hill with his company called his subadar and gave his orders which were brief and to the point. "Subadar Sahib, "A" Company Ap ke niche, us pahar ke upar." How far this story is true is not known, but it was told to the writer when he joined the Indian Army.

In some states when the military advisory staff did not tour, a good deal of training in ceremonial went on. Ceremonial without martial music is apt to be depressing, and it fell to one state to be really up to date. Jazz Bands had just become popular and the state ordered a jazz band which it was proposed to mount to provide the necessary stimulus to the Bodyguard. Actually the Bodyguard was not an I.S.F. unit, so should not come into this story. The band was to be complete even to the piano. A special instrument had to be made with a special saddle. The disadvantage about the whole show was that the individual who could play the piano, and one who rode the piano horse (would some cavalry officer be kind enough to give the correct word) could not play. However, this did not prevent the Band from appearing on parade, complete with piano. They presented a noble spectacle, the only discordant note being metaphorically struck by the piano. However, all went well during the practice parade for the Ruler's birthday, until the Battery fired a salute. There were several snorts from the mounts of the Jazz Band, and presently a cloud of dust started to move across the parade ground, it was not dense enough to reveal a very agitated pseudo pianist fondly clasping his piano to his bosom, while he did his best to control his mount, which he did very effectually.

They were great days, during which I.S.F. had to fight a good deal of antipathy from various sources. It speaks volumes for the various state units that they managed to profit by their own inexperience in the early days, and assisted by the kindly help of numerous officers of the military advisory staff grew to the units which distinguished themselves in the recent War. There were many states whose units started with a firm base and who did not provide any amusing interludes. Theirs was the loss. Gone are the days of Bullock Batteries, now I.S.F. have mechanised 25-pounder Field Batteries. The above anecdotes show from what beginnings the I.S.F. units we know now started.

It is not known what the future holds in store for the I.S.F. One thing is quite certain. As Imperial Service Troops who distinguished themselves during 1914-1918 entrusted their reputations and battle honours to the Indian States Forces, in the full assurance that they were in good hands, so the I.S.F. can hand on their reputations to whatever forces take their place, sure in the knowledge that the foundation is good, and that the new armies will be ready to uphold the dignity of their respective States.

All those who have served with I.S.F. can look back with happiness on the times spent in the company of good friends. The parting, it is certain, will be felt on both sides, and the writer for one wishes the I.S.F.

All the very best.

* * *



Major-General C. O. Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., accompanied by the Military Adviser, Southern India Circle, visited this H.Q. on the 11th and 12th October, 1945. Since his last visit much water has flown over the bridge.

* * *

"Miracle Adviser-in-Chief."

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

The Military Adviser Arrives.



The M. A. Arrives 1900.



The M. A. Arrives 1947.

ANNUAL NEWS LETTER—1946

PUNJAB CIRCLE

1. The year has been mainly concerned with re-organising after the all-out War Effort and getting down to the business of Winning the Peace

2. Most States have taken ample advantage of the many and varied Resettlement Courses run by Military Centres and Civil Governments and our thanks are due to the Punjab and U.P. Governments and Regtl. Centres concerned for the generous allotment of vacancies.

3. With the arrival of the 1st Patiala R.S.I. on 12th July '46 and 2nd Yadvindra Infantry on 5th December '46 the last of the units of this Circle to serve ex-State have now returned.

4. The following changes have taken place in the Advisory Staff during the year:

Lt.-Colonel B. J. Devenish-Meares, Burma Rifles as M.A. *vice* Lt.-Colonel F. C. Goddard on leave pending retirement.

Major J. H. Collins, 14 Punjab Regt. vice Major T. A. Metcalfe demobilised.

Major R. J. C. Plumptre, R. A. *vice* Major D. Bruce Knapp transferred to 15th Punjab Regtl. Centre.

5. BAHAWALPUR. His Highness the Colonel-in-Chief visited the C.I.H. on the Italian Front where he spent several days with the unit.

All Units have now returned from Active Service, and are settling down to peace-time conditions. Training is in full swing

2nd Bahawalpur Light Infantry and 3rd Bahawalpur Light Infantry have been on Railway Security Duties in connection with Hur disturbances and have acquitted themselves well. On one occasion 2 Sections completely wiped out a gang of 7 Hurs all armed with .303 rifles—our casualties being 7 wounded.

During the year, new barracks and family quarters were erected for I.Os and I.O.Rs with the addition of 4 S.Os bungalows.

His Highness held his first Durbar in October since the outbreak of War and reviewed his troops—all Units being represented.

This year we have agreed to enter the P.S.F. sports meeting and all units are busy practising.

A review of pensioners and demobilised soldiers was held in January, at which there was a good gathering.

Land allotments are being made to deserving cases and the first to receive a grant was Maj. M. K. Durani, G.C., 1st Bahawalpur Infantry. This Officer received in addition, a pension of Rs. 100/- P.M. for life, was promoted to Major and made A.D.C. to His Highness.

The undermentioned officers visited the State during 1946:—

1. Military Adviser-in-Chief, I.S.F. from 11th March to 13th March, 1946.

2. Asstt. Military Adviser, P.S.F., Ambala from 9th March to 13th March, 1946.

3. Military Adviser, P.S.F., Ambala from 8th Sept. to 11th Sept., 1946.

4. Asstt. Military Adviser, P.S.F., Ambala from 28th October to 1st November, 1946.

5. M.A. for Signalling, I.S.F. on 12-11-1946.

6. FAO, HQ, MA-in-C, ISF, New Delhi from 14th December to 22nd December, 1946.

6. **CHAMBA.** Mr. Slattery, I.C.S. has given up the post of President of the Council of Administration and in his place we welcome Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, M.B.E

7. **KAPURTHALA.** Maj.-General Sir Charles Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces visited Kapurthala on 17th-18th March, '46, and inspected the State Forces. He gave an excellent report on the high standard of efficiency maintained throughout.

Major-General F. M. Moore, C.I.E., Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, paid his first visit to Kapurthala from 9th to 13th December, 1946, and inspected the Kapurthala State Forces. He held a discussion with officers and gave an all-round excellent report.

Major-General J. G. Bruce, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., Area Commander, Lahore, presented a saluting gun to His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala on behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on 20th November, 1946. The General paid a warm tribute to the State for the war efforts of the State Forces to which His Highness replied in a short speech and to celebrate the occasion, His Highness granted Rs. 300/- for the distribution of sweetmeats to the troops.

Lieut.-Colonel A. J. Mansfield, R. Signals, Military-Adviser for Signalling, arrived at Kapurthala on 18th November, 1946. Five signallers were attested and declared successful.

8. **NABHA.** A most impressive Durbar was held in December at which His Highness distributed Sanads for land, and Cash Awards to those who had earned Decorations for Gallantry on Service.

9. **PATIALA.** As part of their Post-War Reconstruction Scheme Patiala State Forces has instituted some excellent courses for training ex-Servicemen to be Patwaris, Compounders and Veterinary Asstts.

On passing out, the students are given vacancies in these posts, as they occur, in districts and villages, thereby greatly increasing the ties between Civil and Military.

10. **RAMPUR.** The 1st Rampur (Raza) Infantry having served for about five years under the Crown, arrived Rampur on the 30th November, 1945.

The Battalion was re-organised on P.E., I.S.F./4/44, with effect from 11th December, 1945. Rampur Training Centre was disbanded.

His Highness the Nawab of Rampur was pleased to sanction increased rates of pay to all ranks of the Rampur State Forces with effect from 11th December, 1945.

By kind orders of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, the State Officers of the Rampur State Forces are re-designated "ALIJAH OFFICERS" and Indian Officers re-designated "STATE OFFICERS" with effect from 14th February, 1946.

His Highness was pleased to sanction the establishment of a "Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board" in Rampur with effect from 1st January, 1946.

In connection with the re-settlement of ex-soldiers, the following arrangements exist in the State:—

(a) Preference is given to ex-Military personnel for various posts falling vacant in the State.

(b) Raza Textiles and other local factories are taking on men for training.



Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Gwatkin, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
16th April, 1939 to 11th April, 1943.



Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
12th March, 1943 to 31st March, 1946

(c) Ex-soldiers who are interested in trade are given every co-operation.

(d) P.W.D. contracts and Rationing Depots, etc., are provided as far as possible.

Nawabzada Colonel Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur (Heir-Apparent) assumed charge of the Rampur State Forces as "Army MINISTER" with effect from 1st July, 1946.

Lt.-Col. Syed Khushnud Ahmad assumed charge of the Rampur State Forces as "CHIEF COMMANDANT" with effect from 1st July, '46.

* * *



I forward herewith a petition from..........for a reward for his most gallant, distinguished and unique services during the war. I understand he was hit no less than five times by 2,000 ton Atom Bombs but so gallant a man does not mind such things.

May I suggest that he be granted 10,000 acres of the best land in................Province, His Highness' Government having first bought out the present owners and occupiers."

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

SOUTHERN INDIA CIRCLE

Major L. H. W. Axtell on release from the Indian Army was relieved of his duties as A.M.A. w.e.f. 1st April, 1946. He was succeeded by Major R. B. Barcroft, who took over the appointment of A.M.A. w.e.f. 31st July. 1946.

All States appreciated the value of efficient balanced Forces and are organising accordingly. Separate Training Centres are being kept on and W/T Sections have been introduced in all States. Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore are planning to introduce Engineer Units. Mysore, Travancore and Kolhapur are planning to have G.T Coys/Pls.

Owing to the tense political situation, all States have had to retain all war raised Units and feel they will have to go further and raise new units.

All Units serving ex-State under the Crown have returned to their States. The last to return was 1st Travancore Infantry, which returned to Travancore from Hong Kong in January, 1947.

All I.A. State raised G.T. Coys. (Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, Kolhapur) have been disbanded.

Individual States Forces letters are attached.

HYDERABAD

APPOINTMENTS.

A guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 3rd Hyderabad Infantry paraded for the arrival of the New Resident for Hyderabad, Mr. C. G. Herbert, C.S.I., I.C.S., on 21st November, '46. Mr. Herbert succeeds Sir Arthur Lothian who has proceeded to England on retirement.

Nawab Yousuf Yar Jung Bahadur has been appointed Secretary to the Government for the Army Department.

PRESENTATIONS

Lt.-General Sir Rob Lockhart, C.B., C.I.E., M.C., G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, presented a saluting gun on behalf of H.E.H. the Commander-in-Chief to the Hyderabad Army, at a parade held on the Fateh Maidan, on 27th February, 1947.

His Highness the Prince of Berar, the Commander-in-Chief of the Hyderabad Army received the presentation.

The presentation was followed by a very impressive march past of units of all arms, of the Hyderabad Army, a truly magnificent sight. Interesting contrasts were to be seen as units passed the saluting base. A squadron of the Prince's Body Guard lent colour to days gone by, whilst the Staghounds of the 1st and 2nd Lancers together with the 25 Pounders of the Hyderabad Field Battery corrected any impressions that Hyderabad was not moving with the times, as they went past to the strains of the mounted band of the African Body Guard.

VISITS.

On the 16th November, 1946, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief Sir Claude Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E., A.D.C. attended a Recruits Passing-out Parade at the Combined Training Centre where he took the salute.

During the past year these Recruits Passing-out Parades have formed a quiet feature in the Hyderabad Army and

have been of a high standard which has served as an example to all ranks of the Hyderabad Army.

Major-General F. M. Moore, C.I.E., Military Adviser-in-Chief, I.S.F. visited the State during July, 1946.

UNIFORM.

Olive Green has been adopted as the future uniform for the Hyderabad Army in order to conform as closely as possible with dress in the Indian Army.

POPPY DAY.

A sum of Rs. 3,500/- was collected on Poppy Day and was handed over to the All-India Ex-Servicemens' Association, Deccan Branch. Out of a balance of Rs. 2,206/- the sum of Rs. 1,177/- has been credited to the Hyderabad Soldiers' Relief Association.

EDUCATIONAL TRAINING

A separate Hyderabad Educational Corps has been formed.

SELECTION BOARDS.

For the past year Selection Boards for recruits have been held at intervals. Recruits are tested along the same lines as those laid down by the S. P. Directorate at G.H.Q., by officers who have attended S. P. Courses at Meerut.

WELFARE.

Soldiers' Boards.

The Soldiers' Boards within the Dominions have been reorganised so as to bring within their ambit all Districts of the Dominions. A Military Vice-President has also been detailed for each of these Boards from Hyderabad Army to keep in touch with ex-soldiers and to assist in their welfare. These Boards act as local guardians to render all possible assistance to ex-soldiers and their families, solve their problems and remind them that the State does not forget the soldier and his services immediately he retires.

HYDERABAD RELIEF ASSOCIATION

A Soldiers' Relief Association has been formed at Hyderabad on the lines of similar associations in British India. This association deals with applications from ex-soldiers, their widows and other dependents for financial assistance. Liberal funds are available.

WELFARE ADVISORY BOARD

A Welfare Advisory Board consisting of all Unit Welfare Officers has been formed to assemble once a week at the Welfare and Resettlement Branch of H.Q. Hyderabad Army. It scrutinizes all welfare applications received.

WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

These Centres have been formed and attached to the Central Military Hospital and the Golconda Dispensasry. Families of ex-Service men are eligible to make use of the expert advice and treatment afforded by these Centres.

HYDERABAD WAR PURPOSES FUND.

A sum of Rs. 2,98,000/- has been donated for the benefit of soldiers and their families.

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Dearness Allowance for O.Rs has been increased to Rs. 17/- per month.

RESETTLEMENT.

Land Colonization Schemes

These schemes are also in hand for discharged soldiers on Co-operative Basis in the Tungabhadra Project.

Age and Educational Concessions.

With a view to speeding up the resettlement of Service-men and discharg-

ed war workers and their absorption in civil life, orders have been issued exempting such personnel from the Matriculation and age qualification for appointment in any Dept. as clerks provided such personnel have—

1. Served on active service for a period of one year.

2. Received education up to IX Standard.

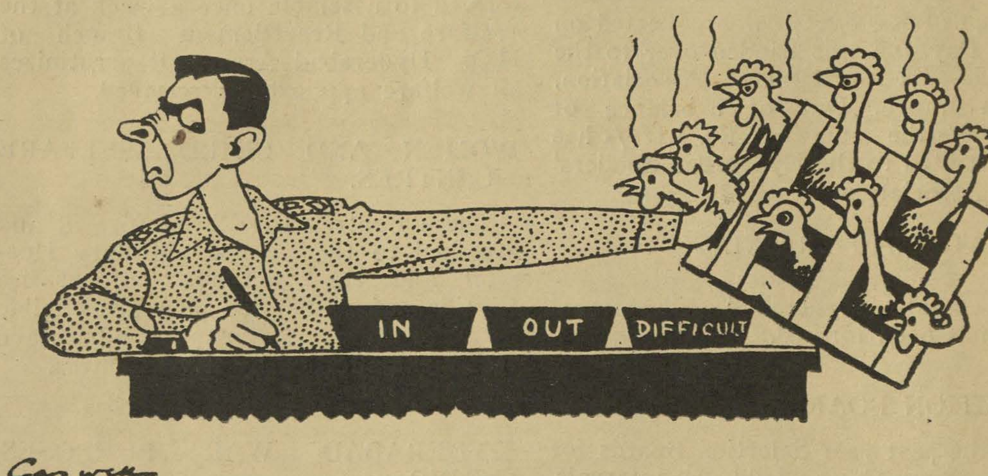
3. General Standard of knowledge and ability is satisfactory.

Army Resettlement Training Centres, Himayatsagar.

Hyderabad Army Resettlement Training Centre has been formed with the object of imparting instruction to Soldiers about to retire in the vocation they choose to adopt after retirement.

Details of Vocational Schemes are:—

1. Vocational Scheme No. 1 covers Agriculture, Horticulture, Poultry, Dairy, Sheep and Goat, Fish rearing and Bee-keeping.



In first place let me thank you for your kind gift of twelve country foul birds to the unit poultry farm.

* * *

'Impending Apology'

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

2. Vocational Scheme No. 2 covers the teaching of Village Industries.

3. Advanced Training in Agriculture.

This Centre combines all forms of Vocational Training plus life in a Model Village. It is manned by experts,—Officers, Sub-Commissioned Officers and N.C.Os trained at Technical Trades Training Establishments in British India.

A proposal is now before Government to make this Centre a permanent Post-War Organisation and to widen its scope and activities.

COCHIN

APPOINTMENTS

Brigader C. S. Subia took over Command of the Cochin State Forces from Colonel R. M. Bruce early in 1946. Brigadier Subia formerly commanded an Infantry Brigade in Hyderabad.

PRESENTATIONS

Brigadier R. J. D. TEAGUE, O.B.E., represented H.E.H. the Commander-in-Chief at a presentation Parade held at Cochin in December. Brigadier Teague presented a Saluting Gun to the Cochin States Forces as a token of recognition towards services rendered by the State Forces during the war. His Highness Ravi Varma, the second prince of Cochin, received the Gun on behalf of His Highness the Maharajah. The Parade was well attended and the Resident for the Madras States was present. "Regimental Day" was fixed for the same day. The programme included Demonstrations, Sports, P.T., Displays, etc.

DEPARTURE OF DEWAN

The Cochin States Forces arranged a send-off to bid farewell to Sir GEORGE BOAG, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., Dewan of Cochin during March.

Dewan Bahadur C. P. Karunakara Menon has succeeded Sir George.

EXHIBITIONS

Publicity was given to the Cochin States Forces at the All-India Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, organised by the Trichu Municipality. The general public were greatly attracted by the Army stall which was crowded throughout the exhibition.

WELFARE

The Regtl. Farm and garden have been enlarged. A Dairy Farm and Weaving Shed are being added to give rehabilitation training to personnel.

Keen interest is taken in the States Force Co-operative Society which has a capital of approximately Rs. 40,000. Its affairs are conducted by the States Forces for the sole benefit of the States Forces.

MYSORE

APPOINTMENTS

Brigadier K. H. Preston took over Command as Chief Commandant of the Mysore State Troops in Jan., 1946. He accompanied the 1st Mysore Infantry overseas and therefore, had the initial advantage of being acquainted with the traditions and personnel of the Mysore Army intimately. The Headquarter's Staff has been increased to four State Officers and one Accounts Assistant.

ESTABLISHMENTS

A Brigade Wireless Section has been raised.

The 2nd Battalion Mysore Infantry which was serving ex the State, returned during the year.

It is proposed to convert the 4th Battalion into a G.S. or Pioneer Battalion. The Mysore Mechanical Transport Corps has been converted into a G.P.T. Coy.

ACCOMMODATION

A number of building projects have been sanctioned. It is proposed to build new barracks at Harihar, Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore and Mysore.

PRESENTATIONS

On behalf of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, a saluting gun was presented to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore in commemoration of the comradeship which existed between the Indian Army and the units of the Mysore State Troops which served under the Crown and in appreciation of the contribution of these units to the common efforts during the war. The presentation was made by Lt.-General Sir Rob Lockhart, C.B., C.I.E., M.C., G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, at an impressive parade held on 7th November, 1946, at the Palace Polo Grounds, Bangalore.

SERVICES WEEK

Detachments from the Mysore State Troops took part in the Bangalore Services Week held during January, 1947.

TRAVANCORE

RETURN OF UNITS TO THE STATE

His Highness the Maharajah inspected and took the salute of both the 1st and 2nd Travancore Infantry Battalions on their return from services ex the State.

The 1st Infantry returned from Hong Kong in January, 1947 and they were welcomed back to India in Madras by the Area Commander and the G.O.C. Travancore State Forces.

The 2nd Infantry returned to the State from Iraq in May 1946.

PRESENTATION PARADE

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief presented a Saluting Gun to the Travancore States Forces in recognition of their War efforts.

The presentation was made on behalf of the Commander-in-Chief by Major-General D. A. L. WADE, Commanding Madras Area, at a parade held in Travancore where His Highness accepted the gun in person.

The 1st Travancore Infantry also received a Japanese gun as a mark of appreciation from the Area Commander of Hong Kong.

KOLHAPUR

GENERAL

The Rajaram Rifles returned to the State in November, 1946. On return Lt.-Col. Hares left the battalion, and Command was taken over by Lt.-Col. Jadhav.

AMALGAMATION AND REORGANISATION

In February, 1946 the Training Centre was incorporated into the Rajaram Rifles. The Rajaram Rifles was earmarked for an internal security role and as an aid to this role, an I. S. Wireless Section and a Supply Section were added to the States Forces.

The Kolhapur G.P.T. Coy. returned to the State and the Regtl. Animal Transport belonging to the Rajaram Rifles was converted temporarily into an A.T. Unit on a draught basis. The unit was employed to cart Government grain on contract and proved of great value. The G.P.T. Coy. was subsequently employed on similar useful work in the State.

VISITS.

Sir Thomas Austin, C.I.E., Prime Minister of Kolhapur, visited the Kolhapur State Forces on the occasion of "Tree Plantation Day".

The Prime Minister was very interested in the Battalion Gardens and also in the garden competition scheme.

Major-General F. M. Moore, C.I.E., Military Adviser-in-Chief and Lt.-Col. R. H. LeM Lawrence, Military Adviser, S.I.C. visited the State on the 29th July, 1946. They saw a Mass P.T. display and also an Internal Security Demonstration. The M.A.-in-C. was impressed by the P.T. and suggested to Southern Command that it might be incorporated in a Military Display or Tattoo outside the State.

In appreciation of Kolhapur's contribution towards war effort, Brigadier D.S.E. McNeill, O.B.E., Commanding Poona Sub-Area, presented a Saluting Gun to the State on behalf of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief on 27th November, 1946.

Her Highness the Senior Chhatrapati Maharani Saheba received the presentation.

The parade was colourful and well organised, and was witnessed by a large gathering. That evening a State Banquet was held for the guests.

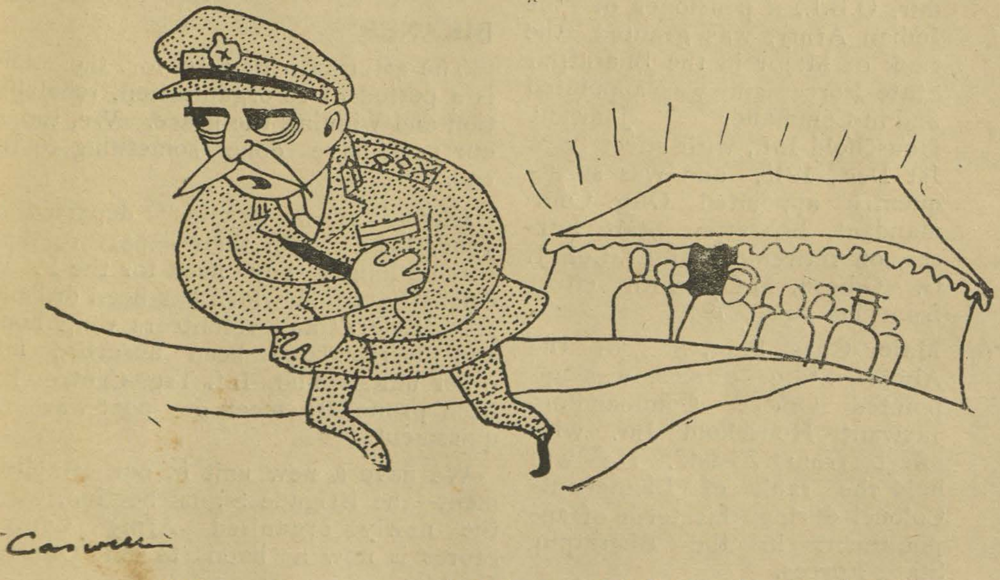
ACCOMMODATION

A new housing Co-operative Society has been formed for the purpose of promoting the building of houses for V.C.Os and I.O.Rs. It is hoped that eventually a soldiers' colony will be built up and to this end land and financial aid will be given by Government. Two ex-servicemen and a present member of the State Forces have been taken on to the State Development Board.

CHANGES IN COMMAND

During the year a number of changes in Command of the Rajaram Rifles have taken place. Col. Hopkins took over from Lt.-Col. Jadhav, and Lt.-Col. Londhe took over from Col. Hopkins. The Battalion is now commanded by Lt.-Col. J. V. G. Blyth.

* * *



"The party commenced at 4 p.m. with Indian Art dancing, Tea, Cakes, and various types of sweetmeats, the M.A.-in-C., personally appreciated the Indian sweets liked by the soldiers and gathering of large number of personnel. He left in the **middle** thanking Officers and men for their invitation and telling that he enjoyed the function too much."

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

RAJPUTANA CIRCLE

BHARATPUR

During the year the following appointments, retirements and transfers were made :—

(*a*) Raja Sahib Girraj Saran Singh Ji, Junior, was appointed Military Secy. with effect from 22-9-'46.

(*b*) Lt.-Col. J. G. Gibson, M.C., Commandant, Bharatpur State Forces, relinquished the Command of Bharatpur State Forces with effect from 1st April, 1946.

(*c*) Lt. Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., a pensioner of the Indian Army, was granted the rank of Major in the Bharatpur State Forces and was appointed 2nd-in-Command, Jaswant Household Inf., with effect from 1st Dec., 1945, and was subsequently appointed Offg. Commandant, Bharatpur State Forces, on retirement of Lt.-Col. J. G. Gibson, M.C., with effect from 1st April, 1946.

(*d*) Major Ghasi Ram, S.C., of the Alwar State Forces, was appointed Officer Commanding, Jaswant Household Inf. with effect from 20-3-47. He will hold the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel during his term of appointment in the Bharatpur State Forces.

(*e*) Major Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., is transferred from the Jaswant Household Inf. to the Brijendra Lrs., as Commanding Officer. Major Hukam Singh, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I., will also have under his charge the Nabaligh Platoon.

GENERAL

(*a*) Bharatpur Inf. serving under the Crown ex-State returned to State from Manzai on 30-3-46. The personnel of his company were absorbed into the Jaswant Household Inf., as a result of this 144 men were released.

(*b*) Jaswant Household Inf. moved to Sewar Ahata from Kanjoli Lines during the year. The move was completed by 25th October, 1946.

(*c*) Further increases of pay and allowances were granted to all ranks in Bharatpur State Forces with effect from 1st January, 1947.

BIKANER

The aftermath of war for the soldier is a period of re-organisation, rehabilitation and winning the peace. We, too, on our part, have done something to this end.

Our "Yellow Friends" departed in June, 1946. With their departure there was no longer any need for the P. W. Guard Battalion which has been disbanded. "Elders" and volunteers went home and the rest have been absorbed into other units. The Inf. Trg. Centre has been pruned to meet our post-war requirements.

We have a new unit in our establishment—the Brigade Signal Section, while the newly organised Army Central Stores is now a boon to unit Quarter Masters.

This year has seen some changes in the higher direction of our Army. Lt.-Col. Khem Singhji, O.B.E., is now Chief of State at Army Hqrs. Lt.-Col. K. Bag Singhji, M.B.E., has taken over the reins of Sadul Light Inf. while Lt.-Col. Kishen Singhji, M.B.E., leads the (Camel-Borne) Ganga Risala.

The appreciation of our efforts during the War came in the shape of a 4-5″ Gun and warm words of thanks from H.E. the

C.-in-C. and the Indian Army. Lt.-Gen. Sir Frank Messervy, G.O.C.-in-C., Northern Command presented the gun on behalf of the C.-in-C.

Subedar Mannu Khan, of Ganga Risala, and four other ranks from Bijey Battery and Sadul Light Inf. went to U.K. to attend the Victory Celebrations. Lt.-Col. Kishen Singhji, M.B.E., Capt. Rewant Singh, Ganga Risala, Capt. Surajmal Singh, Sadul Light Inf. and 123 Other Ranks had the proud privilege of attending the Victory Week at Delhi in March, '46. Lt.-Col. Kishen Singhji, M.B.E., Commanded the Mtn. Arty. Contingent. The Musical Drive by our Camel Battery fascinated spectators and was considered to be a unique show.

The personal and keen interest of His Highness the Maharaja and the indefatigable efforts of our G.O.C. resulted in the birth of Sadul Mily. School for the sons and dependants of serving and ex-soldiers.

Lt.-Col. Kishen Singhji has been appointed a member of the I.S.F. Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

JAIPUR

During the period of their service at Hong Kong (where from they returned during December, '46) for over a year, the Jaipur Guards earned for themselves a reputation as an example to other Allied Formations stationed at Hong Kong by their turnout and soldierly bearing.

A brief record of the duties which the Jaipur Guards were called upon to perform which are typical illustrations of the high regard in which this unit was held by Allied Commanders and Formations, appears in the succeeding paragraphs.

Although the unit had no special role allotted to it during it's sojourn at Hong Kong, apart from the usual routine connected with occupation duties, yet from the very day of its arrival on the island, the Bn. created a very favourable impression by reason of the smartness of its officers and men, cleanliness of barracks, layout of kits, excellent quarter guard and general turnout, and was congratulated on several occasions by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the General Officer Commanding. On the occasion of a visit by the Supreme Allied Commander, S.E.A.C., the unit was selected to provide a Guard of Honour in conjunction with No. 1 Commandos. The latter unit, which was reported to be the "King Pin" as regards smartness and turnout, published a Battalion Order stating that their standard of saluting and smartness was not up to that of the Jaipur Guards. On another occasion when the Prime Minister of China was staying with His Excellency the Governor, the Sawai Man Gds. were selected to provide a guard for this distinguished visitor. Admiral Lord Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, British Pacific Fleet, when presenting a Japanese SANURAI sword, stated to have been made by MAGMITSU 650 years back, said on the occasion "I hope the Guards will keep this in memory of their duty in Hong Kong and as a recognition of the great admiration we hold for them in the Colony and in the British Fleet."

On return of the unit to the State, His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur received many messages of appreciation. In a letter, His Excellency the Command-in-Chief, thanking His Highness for having placed the Unit at the disposal of the Crown, stated "During their six years service ex-State, they have rendered invaluable service in the Middle East and S.E.A.C. theatres and earned the praises of all Commanders under whom they have served. You have reason to be proud of them."

General Festing, Commander, Land Forces, Hong Kong, South East Asia Command, in a letter to His Highness expressed deep appreciation of the Battalion's work in the colony, their high standard of soldierly conduct and their contribution to the re-building of Hong Kong, adding "Their turnout, discipline and bearing were exemplary and I was proud to have them under my Command."

In another letter His Excellency the Governor of Hong Kong paying a tribute to the "Splendid bearing and high standard of soldierly qualities" of the Sawai Man Guards said, "I have had particular opportunities of seeing and admiring its fine appearance and excellent conduct, and I have also on many occasions derived great enjoyment from the playing of its Band. Will Your Highness please express to all ranks the appreciation and gratitude of myself and very many others in this Colony".

The Jaipur Pony Coy. was the oldest of the Jaipur State Forces and had seen service on various fronts in many past wars. The Coy. was raised in 1889. It served in Chitral in 1895 and in Tirah from 1897-98. During the 1st Great War the unit served in Shaiba, Kutal Amara, Chesiphon, Tigris, Baghdad, Khan Baghdad and Mesopotamia.

During the last war the unit first served in British India on peace stations at Kohat from October 1940 to April 1941, and at Lahore from April 1941 to October 1942. From the latter place the Company proceeded to the Eastern Front in October 1942, where it continued to serve up to June, 1945, right in the forward areas, with two brief interruptions sallowed to enable the unit to avail itself of much needed rest and war leave.

Prior to its return to State in February 1946, the Jaipur Pony Company was stationed for some time near Coimbatore in Southern Army.

A point resulting from wartime conditions which had to be given careful attention was the welfare of soldiers' families and their dependents. In order, therefore, to safeguard their interests a Civil Liaison Organisation was established with two officers and the necessary number of welfare workers. The Civil Liaison Officer and his Assistant undertook extensive tours in the State and were responsible for the redress of any grievances brought to their notice by dependents of serving soldiers. Civil authorities extended full co-operation to

* * *



Winter Clothing have been issued to leave details of Jaipur Guards from Depot Reservoir of Govt. Clothing etc. The leave details are those, who have been frozen in the Inf. Trg. Unit pending arrival of the parent unit.

* * *

"The coldest winter Jaipur has ever had—or likely to have!!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

this organisation. The Civil Liaison Officer as ex-Officio Executive Officer of the State Sailors, Soldiers' and Airmen's Board was enabled to enlist the help of Local Committees of ex-servicemen in all parts of the State to deal with problems connected with the welfare and interest of serving soldiers. This Organisation although primarily meant for the welfare of the Jaipur State Forces soldiers co-ordinated its activities with the Indian Army Civil Liaison Organisation and was equally interested in the welfare of the dependents of soldiers serving in the Indian Army.

The Soldiers' Welfare Fund and other charitable funds organised and run by Her Highness Shree Maharani Gayatri Devi also rendered invaluable assistance to the dependents of not only the State Forces, but also Indian Army deceased personnel.

JODHPUR

1. The Jodhpur Lancers returned to the State in the month of June 1946 after 6½ years service outside the State. The Regiment served in Br. India for about 4 years and then joined Paiforce and was employed guarding the oil fields area and L of C duties on the road to Telegram. It served there for about 2 years and was then transferred to North Iraq and Iran, from Iran it moved to Palestine and later, to Syria and then Lebanon and during which it was reported as doing splendid work.

The regiment was given a grand reception on arrival at Jodhpur. His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur Shree Bada Maharajkumar the Chief Minister and other High Officials of the State were present on the platform.

His Highness took the salute near the Sojati Gate when the Jodhpur Lancers drove past in Lorries and Armoured Cars.

A public address was also given to the Jodhpur Lancers by the Citizens of Jodhpur on their return.

2. Major-General R. C. Duncan, C.I.E., M.V.O., O.B.E., Commandant, Jodhpur State Forces visited the Jodhpur Sardar Inf. in Hong Kong in the month of March 1946 and found the Battalion happy.

3. The 2nd Jodhpur Inf. which was serving under the Crown in British India has finally returned to Jodhpur for service in the State in the month of March 1946 and a cordial reception was given on arrival.

4. The pay and allowances of the Jodhpur State Forces have been raised to 66% of I.C.Os and 80% of pay of I.O.Rs of the Indian Army.

5. The Jodhpur Railway authorities greatly appreciate the timely help which was given by the Jodhpur State Forces when the employees of the Jodhpur Railway went on strike during the middle of July 1946. Every soldier was keen to keep the Railway Power House and the water filter cistern running at this grave hour. After about 24 hours of no lights and fans etc., the Power House was in working order and the railway was running one service a day during the day time only.

6. The Staff of Headquarters, Jodhpur State Forces was militarised with effect from 1st July 1946.

7. A Saluting Gun was presented by Commander-in-Chief and the Indian Army as a token of appreciation of the services rendered by Jodhpur State Forces and Jodhpur Government in the World War II. Lt.-General D. D. Gracy, the 1st Indian Corps Commander performed the presentation ceremony on 26th November 1946.

8. The Jodhpur Bodyguard has been redesignated as "The Durga Horse".

9. The 3rd Jodhpur Inf. has been disbanded with effect from 15th August 1946 because Jodhpur Lancers and 2nd Jodhpur Inf. returned to the State and it was no more required.

MEWAR

1. The Commandant, Lt.-Col. C.O.B. Daunt, M.C., visited the Bhopal Inf. in Beleli Quetta from 12th-15th January, 1946. Lt.-Col. Redl, Commanding the Bhopal Inf., made a Liaison visit to Udaipur from 23rd January—2nd Feb. 1946.

2. Lt.-Col. G. S. Jarman, Rajputana Rifles, took over Command of the Bhopal Inf. in Quetta in March, 1946, *vice* Lt.-Col. Redl, relieved.

3. Detachments in Aid of Civil Power to prevent smuggling of grain went to Jahazpur and Bhilwara in April.

4. Railway Strike commenced at the end of June, 1946. Troops out for 3 weeks guarding vital points on the Mewar State Railway.

5. Bhopal Inf. returned to the State on 21st and 23rd July, 1946 after an absence from the State of nearly 5 years, with the exception of a 6 weeks' return in Decembe, 1944/January 1945 ex-Middle East.

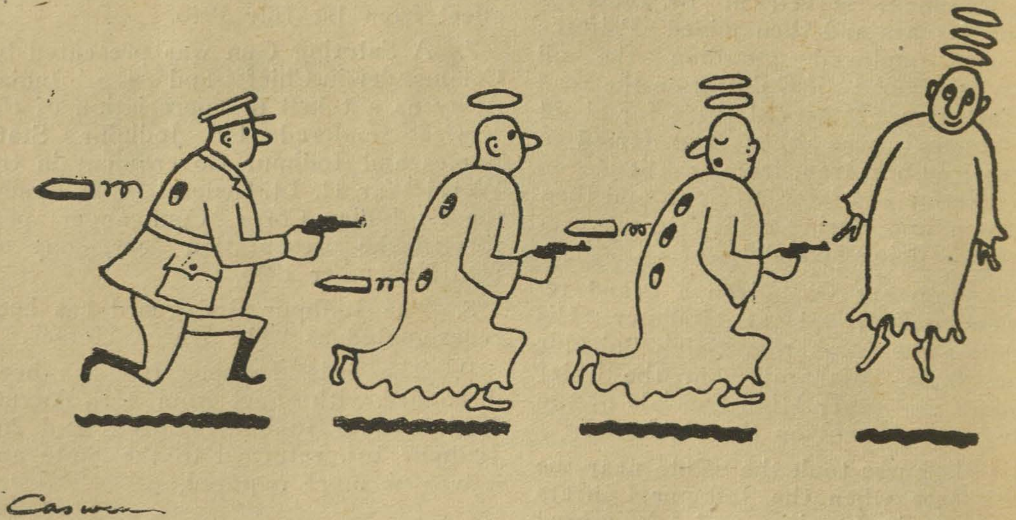
6. Troops were again called out for duties in Aid of Civil Power for 10 days in early September.

7. The Military Adviser, Rajputana States Forces visited Mewar for 4 days in October, 1946.

8. The presentation of a 5'4 Hsr. Gun from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was made by Brigadier G. Bull, D.S.O., O.B.E., Commanding Karachi Sub-Area.

9. Increased rates of pay and allowances amounting to Rs. 5/- p.m. in the case of Sepoys and proportionately higher for other ranks, were introduced in July for the whole of the Mewar State Forces.

* * *



During the........1914-18 War...........distinguished itself under command of Lieut.-Colonel who was killed in action at the head of his Bn. in the Battles of Tangor, Kilnanjaro and Behobeho.

* * *

"You can't keep a good man down."

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

CENTRAL INDIA CIRCLE 1947

GENERAL

The year 1946-47 has been one of reconstruction following the return to States of all units so patriotically lent to the Empire during the War.

All States have concentrated on problems which involve the future of their Forces, and also the future of men of their Forces who are now to return to civil life and it is with great satisfaction that one is able to report that great strides have been made in the Welfare, not only of the men of the Forces, but also in the education and Welfare of their families.

It was with deep regret that we heard of the death of Col. His Highness Maharaja Manikya Sir Bir Bikram Kishore Dev Verma Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Tripura, at the early age of 39 and our deepest sympathy is extended to his near relatives and to the State.

The death of Lt.-Col. J. H. Rigg, Military Adviser, C.I.S.F. in Bombay on the 20th March 1947, a few weeks before proceeding on leave pending retirement, was also a great blow to his many friends in Gwalior and throughout the Circle and their sympathy is extended to Mrs. Rigg who shortly after this sad occurrence sailed for England with her small son Richard

Major D. Alexander, Kumaon Rifles, joined the Staff as A.M.A. Training in October 1946 and Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Birnie was appointed Military Adviser from the 23rd March, 1947.

BENARES

Major Shiam Singh Thapa, Military Secretary and Commandant is still in charge of the State Forces. Certain reorganisations of the State Forces are at present being held in abeyance pending the investiture of His Highness with Ruling Powers. In the meantime, however, the welfare of the Forces has been well maintained and an increment has lately been sanctioned in the scales of pension, pay, ration and clothing allowance of all Indian Ranks and N.C.Os.

BHOPAL

All who know of the outstanding work achieved by General Inskip as G.O.C. of the State Forces in Bhopal will realise the great loss the State has suffered now that he has retired from the service. His loss is also keenly felt by the Advisory Staff who derived considerable benefit for his excellent treatises on all military subjects and from his most constructive and helpful criticisms and the examples of his Tactical exercises.

We wish him a happy retirement.

His successor General Toogood is well known throughout India and to most of the Princes in the Circle and is a most welcome substitute to General Inskip.

COOCH BEHAR

His Highness the Maharajah continues to take the keenest interest in his State Forces and many improvements both in allowances to the men and in construction of buildings have been completed.

The M.A.-in-Chief, I.S.F. General Moore visited the State in March 1947.

The State is considering raising a Wireless Section and also completing the 1st Cooch-Behar Infantry to the strength of a full I.S.F. Bn.

Additional Barracks and wards to the Military Hospital are being constructed shortly.

The State Soldiers' and Airmen's Board is working satisfactorily and has found employment for a number of ex-Army personnel.

Subject to certain terms the State is also providing free land to ex-service personnel for re-settlement.

Free education for their children and medical aid is also provided.

Lt.-General His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Jaipur paid a visit to Cooch Behar during April, 1947.

DHAR

The chief event of the year consisted in the promotion to the rank of "Lt.-Col." of the Commander of Dhar State Forces, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur of Dhar in token of appreciation of the efficient services rendered ex-State by the Dhar Platoons during the War.

The Government of India also presented a Saluting Gun to Dhar State Forces.

The M.A.-in-Chief, I.S.F. and the late Lt.-Col. J. H. Rigg both visited the State and inspected the Forces and later Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Birnie paid a flying visit to the State at the express wish of His Highness to discuss the future composition of the State Forces in which His Highness as Personal Commander takes special interest. During the year under report His Highness has sanctioned increases in pay and allowances to his Forces and improvements in establishing Recreation rooms, Clubs and Canteens, have been carried out.

Proposals are also being discussed as regards the building of new Barracks for the Infantry Company in the vicinity of the present Cavalry Lines.

There is a spirit of great keenness in this Force which was delightful to see.

DATIA

A warm and befitting reception was accorded to the Datia Demonstration Platoon on its return to the State from the I.S.F. Trg. School, Indore after serving for 2½ years under the Crown.

Datia M.T. personnel of 58 G.P.T. Coy. R.I.A.S.C. also returned on release from the Indian Army and a grand reception was held in their honour. Many of these men have re-enrolled into Datia State Forces after completion of their release leave.

On the occasion of General Moore's visit increased rates of pay and clothing allowances were announced.

In November, 1946 Brigadier Lavendar, Commander Agra Sub-Area presented, on behalf of H.E. the C.-in-C. in India, a Saluting Gun to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb Bahadur in recognition of the war contribution of the Datia State Forces. Rai Sahib B. C. Mathur M.B.E. a retired U.P. Provincial Civil Service Officer has been appointed the new Dewan of Datia and has already shown his keeness to assist the State Forces.

GWALIOR

1. On return of the Units to the State from service under the Crown, the question of the resettlement of the service personnel was considered and a Committee was appointed to select suitable land for the formation of a Co-operative farm. Concessions and facilities from the State will be given to such men as regards remission of Land revenue, and loan for purchase of bullocks and implements and construction of houses.

2. A Military Farm has also been established and instructors who have been trained at the State Experimental farm will supervise the training of those who wish to take up farming on release from Military Service.

3. Major-General F. M. MOORE, C.I.E., M.A.-in-C., who visited Gwalior during Nov., '46, took the opportunity to present the insignia of O.B.E., to Lt.-Col. V. V. Joshi, Officer Commanding 4th Gwalior Infantry for the services rendered by him in the Middle East.

The insignia of O.B.E. announced for Brig. R. L. LEMON, Chief of Military Staff and Col. S. N. Misra former Officer Commanding 4th Infy. and now Adjutant and Q. M. General, Gwalior Army, for their services, were presented by the Resident at a reception given by Lt.-General H. H. the Maharaja Sir J. M. Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. in March, '47, in the Jai Vilas Palace.

4. With a view to improving the conditions of the personnel of Gwalior Army, His Highness the Maharaja Scindia has very graciously sanctioned Free rations to the Indian Officers and Men of Gwalior Army from October 46 at the following scale.

1. I.Os (V.C.Os) Free rations worth	.. ..	Rs. 20/- p.m.
2. N.C.Os	.. ..	Rs. 15/- p.m.
3. Followers	.. ..	Rs. 12/- p.m.

Special care is also taken to see that the men get their allotted quota of cloth, sugar etc.

5. The Gwalior Army Team won the Local Hockey tournament held in Nov. 46, and was afterwards sent out to participate in the following three tournaments held in December, '46 to Feb., '47.

1. Ramlal All India Hockey Tournament, Dec., '46, Lucknow.
2. Maharani Shree Rajendra All India Hockey Tournament Bharatpur Jan., '47.
3. Maharaja Sir B. P. Singh All India Hockey Tournament Balrampur, Feb., '47.

In all the above three tournaments the Gwalior Army reached the Final Matches and only lost after very close contests. In one Match, according to the Press they were the superior team.

6. In commemoration of the services rendered by the Gwalior State Forces during World War 1939-45, a 4.5 How. Gun was presented to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia by Lt.-General F. R. R. Bucher, C.B., O.B.E., M.C., G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command on behalf of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

The presentation ceremony took place at Naulakha Parade Ground on 20th Dec., '46. Contingents from Units that participated in the last War were drawn up in a Hollow Square round the Gun which was being presented. Afterwards they marched past, H.H. taking the Salute.

The Gun was inscribed as below:—

"Presented by H.E. the C.-in-C. and the Indian Army in remembrance of the services of Gwalior State during the World War, 1939-45 and the contribution by its Armed Forces to the Commandant effort."

The State has continued to give great service to all States by running courses at the G.A.T. School and also Equitation Classes and much credit is due to the School and to its Commander, Colonel Tulloch for the trouble they have taken in organising these classes.

INDORE

It is with great pleasure that we welcome His Highness the Maharaja back from America where he underwent a serious operation and it is a great relief to know that the operation was entirely successful and His Highness is now once more returned to good health.

The many improvements initiated by General Williams are making progress and new barracks are being completed.

As may be expected in view of the Commanders personal experience in Musketry Training the lay out of major and minor ranges is excellent and the whole programme of Musketry Training is on a high level.

Mrs. Williams deserves special mention for her work in connection with Family Welfare and excellent results have also been achieved in the Special Welfare of the children of soldiers at their Army childrens schools.

Lt.-Col. Curtis has added the task of G.S.O. I to his former tasks in connection with the Army Central Store and the Training of the State Band and its auxliary platoon of Band Boys who are making good progress and whose Barracks and general welfare was amongst the best in the State.

REWA

The Rewa Mule Company on its return from duties with the Crown is now in process of being disbanded.

The Garrison Company also on return to the State is being incorporated within the Venkat Bn.

The Chief of the General Staff is now Lt.-Colonel Khanvilkar who was formerly in the State and served during the War with the Mahratta Regiment. He earned an M.C. during Great War No. 1.

He brings with him great keeness and has a creative and productive mind which will be of great benefit to the State Forces.

Many improvements in buildings have been completed and further projects are sanctioned such as improved quarters for State Officers and Indian Officers.

Unit gardens continue to be excellent and a very good Officers Club is now completed, the Military Hospital is also very well organised and well housed.

Discipline amongst the troops is good and the turn out of Guards and saluting was on a high standard.

This spirit of keeness is in no small measure due to His Highness' personal interest in the welfare of his Forces.

TRIPURA

The following account of the services of the 1st Tripura Rifles is given *verbatim*:—

The 1st Tripura (Bir Bikram Manikya) Rifles under the command of Lieut-Col. (Late) Kumar K. Dev Burman Bahadur left the State for British India on 15th Dec., 1941, to serve under the Crown. The Battalion was sent to CHITTAGONG and on arrival there they were given the role of defending Chittagong docks and aerodromes and a Company was kept on mobile role to deal with any Parachute landing elsewhere in Chittagong Hill Tracks.

In December, 1942, the Battalion regrouped themselves with the Tripura Mahabir Legion; the latter was under the Crown and was a part of 'V' Force.

The whole Force which came from Tripura State went into action against the Japs. They fought the Japs defeating them and earned undying fame at the battles of LAMMADAU HILL, MAWDAK, APPAKOA, AKYAB, RAMREE and elsewhere. The whole Force was called "TRIP—FORCE". They were continuously living in the Jungles, in the Arakan, protecting the lines of communications of the forward troops by their skilful ambushes and deep penetrating patrolling and killed over one thousand Japs and captured alive one Jap Air Officer, one Jap Infantry Officer six Jap Soldiers of the famous 55th JAP-DIV. The total casualties of the TRIP-FORCE during the whole period from December 1941, to February, 1946, were 37 killed in action, 22 wounded and 7 missing. This Unit was the first Unit to land on Akyab Island in 1945 and helped in capturing the vital Air base of AKYAB and RAMREE, from which the advancing Force on RANGOON were supplied.

1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles on the way from Burma to Agartala was received by Col. His late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Tripura and his personal Staff Officers at Calcutta on 3rd Feb., 1946.

His late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur garlanded all Officers and his Staff Officers garlanded the rest.

The 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles returned to the State on 5th February 1946 and were received by all Ministers, high Officials and over 10,000 Civilians, Brig. M. L. Haynes, Area Commander was also present. The troops marched up very smartly through the Town and State Secretariat and lined up in threes in front of the Palace. They were garlanded by Col. Rana Jodha Jung Bahadur, M.B.E., M.C., Chief Commandant, Tripura State Forces and other Khas Darbaries. Brig. M. L. Haynes presented on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy of India one I.O.M. II class to the widow of Jem Bal Bahadur Thapa (killed in action) and one I.D.S.M. to Naik Punaram Thapa. This N.C.O. was taken prisoner by the Japs but escaped and marched over 500 miles through the thick Jungle of the Arakan Hill tracts to rejoin the Unit.

When the Battalion was under the Crown the Tripura Infantry Training Centre reinforced the Battalion by over

1000 trained recruits and with highly trained specialists. The Centre was then Commanded by Lt.-Col. D. A. W. Brown.

During the services rendered under the Crown the 1st Tripura B. B. M. Rifles obtained the following decorations:—

M.B.E.	1
M.C.	6*
I.O.M.	3
I.D.S.M.	8
Bar to I.D.S.M.	1
B.G.M.	8
M.M.	2
Mention in Despatches ..	33
C.-in-C's Commendation Cards	25

*5 attached Officers from 'V' Force.

Col. His Late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Tripura, was recently promoted to the Hony. Rank of Col. in the I.A.

On 6-12-46 the Sub-Area Commander, Bengal and Assam, presented a Saluting Gun to Col. His Late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., Ruler of Tripura, on behalf of His Excellency the Commander in Chief and the Indian Army for meritorious service rendered by the Tripura State Forces during the present war 1939-45.

After the Gun was presented His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur pinned one O.B.I. II class Medal to Sub. Thakur Bimal Chandra Dev and one I.O.M. Medal to Sub.-Major H. Dev. Burman (now Lieut.).

There were over 5 thousand civilians present during this function.

Col. His Late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., was also presented with a Jap Officer Sword by the South East Asia Commander. This Sword was sent to His Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., through the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

Major D. Alexander, A.M.A., C.I.S.F., Gwalior Residency inspected the Unit from 5-12-'46 to 8-12-'46. He was present at the time of troops 2nd Service Week Programme in which the following items were shown to the Civilians:—

P.T., Bayonet displays, Short tactical exercise, Quick-wiring demonstration and River crossing with improvised boats.

There were over three thousand Civilians present on that day.

1st Tripura B.B.M. Rifles less one Coy. and a Platoon with other Units of the State Forces moved out on 10-12-46 on a collective Camp march to Narayanpur Area (within the State boundaries) for a fortnight of Flag marches, and short tactical exercises were held. His late Highness the Maharaja Manikya Bahadur, G.B.E., K.C.S.I. accompanied the troops.

Several small tactical exercises and Platoon fire powers have been shown to Civilians in these areas, the object of which was largely to restore confidence to Civilians.

The State Forces were inspected by General Moore in March, 1947.

PANNA STATE

The Demonstration Platoon at Saugor returned to Panna in Oct., 1946, having served with the Demonstration Coy. for about 2 years and 5 months.

The 58 (C.I.) G.P.T. Coy., having been disbanded in the middle of 1946, most of the personnel of Panna Platoon have rejoined the Unit and have been absorbed in the rank they were holding in the Company. The Platoon Commander, Lieut. Kr. Suryapratap Singh, and Jem. Jasraj Singh both have been re-enlisted in the Unit and been promoted as Captain and Subedar respectively.

His Highness has also been very pleased to grant maufi land to all these officers and other ranks as follows:—

Capt. Kr. Suryapratap Singh—A village in Jagir having annual income of Rs. 525/- per annum.

Sub. Jasraj Singh—A maufi land of Rs. 60/- per annum.

I.O.Rs.—Maufi land of Rs. 25/- per annum each.

The Darbar has also been pleased to order that the services of these officers and I.O.Rs who have rejoined the Unit will be counted towards their previous service for pension without having to deposit the gratuity received from the I.A., and it has also been ordered that those anxious to join the other Departments in the State, will be given preference according to their merits.

Capt. Kr. Daryao Singh of Chhatrasal Infantry, who had joined the I.A. during the war has recently been released and has come back to the State.

Capt. Maharaj Kumar Pushpendra Singh having been released from the I.A. has returned to the State and has been promoted to the rank of Major and is now holding the appointment of Home Minister. He was presented a sword of Honour by the public of Panna on his return from the I. A. for his war services.

Capt. Raja Bahadur Narendra Singh Ju Deo has been promoted to the rank of Major and is holding the appointment of Army Minister.

* * *



It was a very good show and the forces looked like a Russian Army advancing through Central India with snow on its eye-brows.

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")



Maj.-Gen. A. G. Sadekar Powar, Baroda S.F.

WESTERN INDIA CIRCLE

1. Saluting Guns.

Between Sept. '46 and Feb. '47 seven saluting guns were presented to units of this circle as follows:—

Units.

1. Baroda State Forces—C.-in-C's representative Major-General E. N. Goddard, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., H.Q., Bombay Area.
2. Kutch State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.
3. Junagadh State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.
4. Nawanagar State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.
5. Bhavnagar State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.
6. Baria State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.
7. Rajpipla State Forces—Brig. T. N. Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E., Comdr. Bombay Sub-Area.

At each presentation, a Ceremonial Parade was held and the Guns were handed over to the Rulers, or their representatives. The General Officers, who made the presentation on behalf of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in India, remarked on the smart turn-out of the troops, their steadiness on parade and how well they marched past. In one State, a Company of Boys also marched past behind the State Forces. On most of the parades State full dress was worn and the parade grounds were tastefully decorated with bunting and flags. Important civilians and their wives viewed the proceedings from near the saluting point.

The occasion was marked as a holiday for the troops and was duly celebrated in the evening. The Rulers generously entertained their visiting military officers and their staffs. It was evident that States regarded these presentations as a signal honour in their connection with H.M. the King-Emperor and the cause for which they had fought in the recent War.

2. Military Adviser-in-Chief's Inspection.

Major-General F. M. Moore, C.I.E., visited the States of Kutch and Nawanagar in Feb. '47.

Lt.-Col. I. H. McD Latham, A.A. & Q.M.G., H.Q., M.A.-in-C., I.S.F. visited the States of Junagadh and Bhavnagar in Feb. '47 on behalf of the M.A.-in-C.

Major-General A. G. Sadeker Powar has retired from Baroda State Services

after 38 years of distinguished career. He joined the Baroda Army on 1909 as an A.D.C. to the famous Ruler Maharaja Sayash Gaikwad and held the post till the death of His Highness in 1939.

He then took over the command of Inf. Brigade. After two years he was made Dy. C.M.S. and Military Secretary to His Highness.

In 1946 he was made Major-General.

He was honoured with higher ranks and titles of Raj Ratan and Raj Priya for his loyal and meritorious duties to State and Royal family.



Again in the morning of 2nd ultimo, the M.A. inspected March Past of the Troops, Ration Stores. Clothing Store, Amenity Room School and Orderly Room.

* * *

"Lucky to have them mechanized!!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

S. & M. CIRCLE

GENERAL

This year has been the final return to their respective States of all units which have served either in the rest of India or overseas.

In several instances, presentations to Rulers of saluting guns have been made by officers representing H.E. the C.-in-C. in commemoration of the services of their forces to the Allied cause during the war.

The Training Bn. at Roorkee has been disbanded and is now completely closed down. It was hoped that it would be succeeded by a modified training organisation in Roorkee to which sub units would be sent for periods of tra ning. This was almost ready to start functioning when it, too, had to be abandoned.

FARIDKOT

1st Faridkot Field Company returned in August from active service in Burma, where they took part in the rehabilitation of Rangoon harbour facilities.

2nd Faridkot Field Company had come back a month earlier, also from Burma, where their principal tasks had been a series of major bridge building operations.

Both units did very well and received official commendation on their work.

While they were in Burma, each unit was visited by His Highness who inspected them and held Durbars, and on return to Faridkot they were received with full honours and inspected and entertained by His Highness.

Other Faridkot Forces returned from service in India, and after reorganisation all have settled down to normal training and exercises.

The forces are at present commanded by Lt.-Col. Narayan Singh Bahadur, M.B.E., M.C., O.B.I., I.D.S.M.

MALERKOTLA

The Malerkotla Fd. Coy. returned to the State in June after nearly seven years on active service under the crown and were given an enthusiastic reception by His Highness and the general public.

A Mountain Gun was presented to the State by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in recognition of the State Forces services during the War 1939—45. The gun was presented on His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's behalf by Brigadier Edwards, Ambala Sub-Area Commander, at a very impressive ceremony which included a March Past by units of the State Forces.

The State Force Commanders conference (S. & M. Circle) was held in Malerkotla in March and was attended by delegates from all the other States in the Circle.

MANDI

With the return of 95 (Mandi) Field Company, R.I.E., to the State, the forces are at present undergoing reorganisation under the command of Major Indar Singh. Major Thakur Singh is on furlough pending retirement.

In December, 1946, Brig. A. E. Farewell, O.B.E., presented to His Highness on behalf of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief a Saluting Gun.

Work carried out during the year has included, in addition to normal training, various construction tasks both in the lines and outside, and work on hill roads.

SIRMUR

The Sirmur Field Coy. returned to the State in June after about 5½ years service which included taking part in North West Frontier operations and in the war in Burma. This Company was also selected for specialised training in combined operations.

In December, at a special parade, a Saluting gun was presented to His Highness by Brig. W. D. Edwards on behalf of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, and in addition a captured Japanese sword was presented to His Highness by H.E. the Viceroy, Viscount Mount-

batten

The existing cantonment is going to be moved to a new hill site about 9 miles from Nahan, plans for this are under preparation.

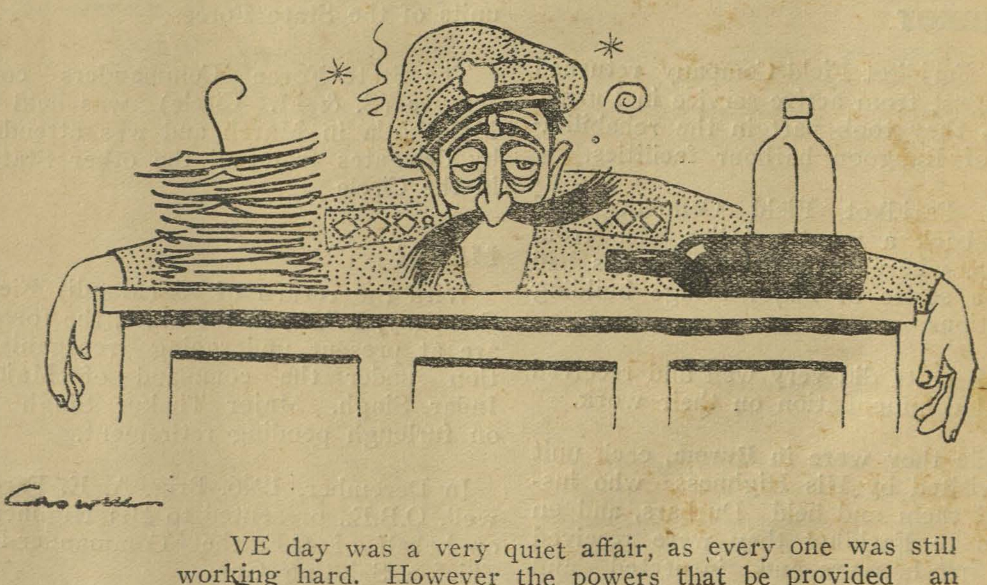
The Field Company is at present engaged largely on road construction tasks in the State in which their war service provides valuable experience.

SUKET

The Suket Div. Br. Pl. returned to the State in April, after service first in Baluchistan and after that in the campaign from Kohima to Rangoon. In the course of their service the unit moved three thousand miles in its own transport without any major mishaps. In addition to their normal work as a Br. Pl. the unit was also called on in emergency to fight as infantry.

A Saluting gun was presented to His Highness by Brig. A. E. Farewell, O.B.E., on behalf of H.E. the Commander-in-Chief at a special ceremonial parade.

* * *



VE day was a very quiet affair, as every one was still working hard. However the powers that be provided an extra drink ration, and many officers had headaches the next day.

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")

SIGNALLING I.S.F.

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day and the M.A. Signalling will soon be discussing the business of parrots and monkeys with M.F.Os.

The past year has been a very successful one from the signal point of view.

The usual crop of 'Distinguished' certificates at the Army Signal School has again accrued to the I.S.F. As a matter of fact on one Course there was only one "D" candidate and he belonged to the I.S.F.

Their very valuable wireless courses have been completed one each at Hyderabad, Patiala and Poona.

We were allowed to use the School at Poona for an all I.S.F. Wireless Course, thanks to the generosity of the Commandant.

It is interesting to note that for a long period the I.S.F. had seven N.C.O. Instructors on the Staff of the Army Signal School more than 50% of their Indian Wing N.C.O. Instructors.

Two I.S.F. N.C.O instructors are training Radio Mechanics for us at Jubbulpore, this shows the great confidence placed in our trained technicians by an I.A. Centre.

It is with great regret that one gives up the reins of office after such progress, but the time has come when the I.S.F. must take on much more its own technical training.

The progress made by Internal Security Wireless Sections must be a source of pride to us all. Ranges of over 200 miles are now worked daily on our low powered wireless sets. I.S.F. Operators are very competent indeed. When I hear the Jawans "though Sir" I can tell by the tune of his voice the pride of a craftsman.

That brings me to a great point in Signalling, what we must aim at are craftsmen and not jacks of all trades. The latter take no pride in their work.

A brief summary of signalling in its varied branches is shown below:—

No. of students classified up to June, '47 ..	1207
Passed ..	1136
Retested ..	33
Failed ..	38
No. of Wireless Operators tested	58
No. of students trained in Wireless—	
Poona ..	51
Patiala ..	26
Hyderabad ..	20
No. of Radio Mechanics completed training ..	19
No. of Radio Mechanics under training ..	12

A very successful year indeed, thanks to the enthusiastic co-operation of all concerned.

This is M.A. Signalling signing off and wishing the I.S.F. the best of luck in the future.

* * *



On the event of outbreak of small fox in Poona every precaution is being taken.

* * *

"Tally Ho!"

(from HQ "CHARIVARI")



"Ч.Q. & M.A. STAFF, MILITARY ADVISORY ORGANISATION.

Standing: Major Amar Nath, I.S.F. 5.
Mr. P. L. Gupta, I.S.F. 7.
Major J. W. H. R. Greenway, M.A., W.I.C.
Lt.-Col. A. J. Mansfield, M.A., Sigs.

Major H. C. Mooney, I.S.F. 3.
Capt. A. S. Pawar, I.S.F. 2.
Mr. H. H. Brisley, I.S.F. 4.
Capt. C. A. A. Hayes, I.S.F. 3 (Acting).

Sitting: Lt.-Col. L. A. Thorpe, M.A., S. & M.
Col. R. George, Dy. Military Adviser-in-Chief.
Lt.-Col. P. H. Denyer, M.A., R.S.F.
Lt.-Col. E. St. J. Birnie, M.A., C.I.S.F.
Maj.-Gen. F. M. Moore, Military Adviser-in-Chief,
Lt.-Col. R. H. LeM Lawrence, M.A., S.I.C.
Lt.-Col. B. J. Devenish-Meares, M.A., P.S.F.
Lt.-Col. I. H. McD. Latham, A.A. & Q.M.G.
Mrs. A. F. Clarke, P.A. to M.A.-in-C., & I.S.F. 6.



H.Q., Military Adviser-in-Chief.
INDIAN STATES FORCES

H.Q. I.S.F. RECREATION CLUB HOCKEY ELEVEN

NEW DELHI 1946



Standing:—**Mr. Madan Lal, Mr. P. N. Prabhakar, Mr. A. B. Dar, Mr. Shyam Sunder Mudgil, Mr. Abdul Majid, Mr. K. C. Sharma.**

Sitting:—**Mr. B. L. Misra, Capt. R. J. C. Plumptre, Maj. N. A. Veness, Maj-Gen. Sir Charles Harvey, Kt. C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C. Mr. Kailash Nath. (Captain) Brig. H D. H. Y. Nepean, C.I.E., D.S.O. Maj. J. H. Collins.**

Foreground:—**K. Shamimuddin Siddiqi, Mr. Brij Bhushan Trikha.**

"H.Q. I.S.F. HOCKEY ELEVEN."

The H.Q. I.S.F. Recreation Club (Hockey Section) was started in 1945 at the instance of Brigadier H. D. H. Y. Nepean, C.I.E., D.S.O., late Deputy Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, who took a keen interest in the Welfare of his staff.

Since its inception this section has taken part in the various local hockey tournaments held in Delhi.

The Club is still in existence but is handicapped in Simla owing to lack of hockey grounds. Every effort is, however, being made to revive its activities.

OUR "FOREFATHERS"

Records for the Military Advisory Organization date back as far as September 1889 when Colonel Sir Hugh Mellis, K.C.S.I., was appointed Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops. He remained in the post until April 1900 when he was relieved by Maj.-Genl. Sir Stuart Beatson, K.C.S.I., C.B., who served till 1907 and was relieved by Major-General F. H. R. Drummond, C.B., C.I.E., who served till February 1912. These were followed by Brigadier-General Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., who held the appointment of Inspector-General from February 1912 until just after the outbreak of the first German War, 10th September, 1914. Brigadier-General Grimston was then hurriedly transferred to another appointment and was succeeded by Brigadier-General H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O., who was unique in his appointment in that he was also an Equerry to His Majesty King George V. General Waston remained only for one month and was succeeded by the last of the Inspectors-General, Imperial Service Troops, Brigadier-General J. L. Rose, C.I.E., who held the post from October, 1914, to November, 1919.

In January 1920, with the re-alignment of the relations between the States Forces and the Indian Regular Army, Sir Harry Watson, now Major-General with the K.B.E., C.B. and C.M.G., added to his decorations, was re-appointed and remained until March, 1924. In turn, Major-General Sir E. A. Fagan, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Major-General Sir G. A. H. Beatty, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O., carried out the duties then known as the Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, until 21st June, 1937. Brigadier Hector Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., of the Guides Infantry, succeeded General Beatty until February, 1935 when he in turn was succeeded by Major-General Sir Arthur Mills, C.B., D.S.O., who carried on until 15th April, 1939. Lieut.-General Sir Frederick Gwatkin, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., was faced with the onerous duties which came with the opening of the second German War. To the burden that he bore until April, 1943, was added the deaths in action of his two sons, killed within a few days of each other. Major-General Sir Charles Harvey, C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., popularly known in his Regiment, the Central India Horse, as "C.O." continued in the office of the Military Adviser-in-Chief, until the war ended and he handed over to the last of the Military Advisers-in-Chief, Major-General F. M. Moore, C.I.E., at the end of March 1946.

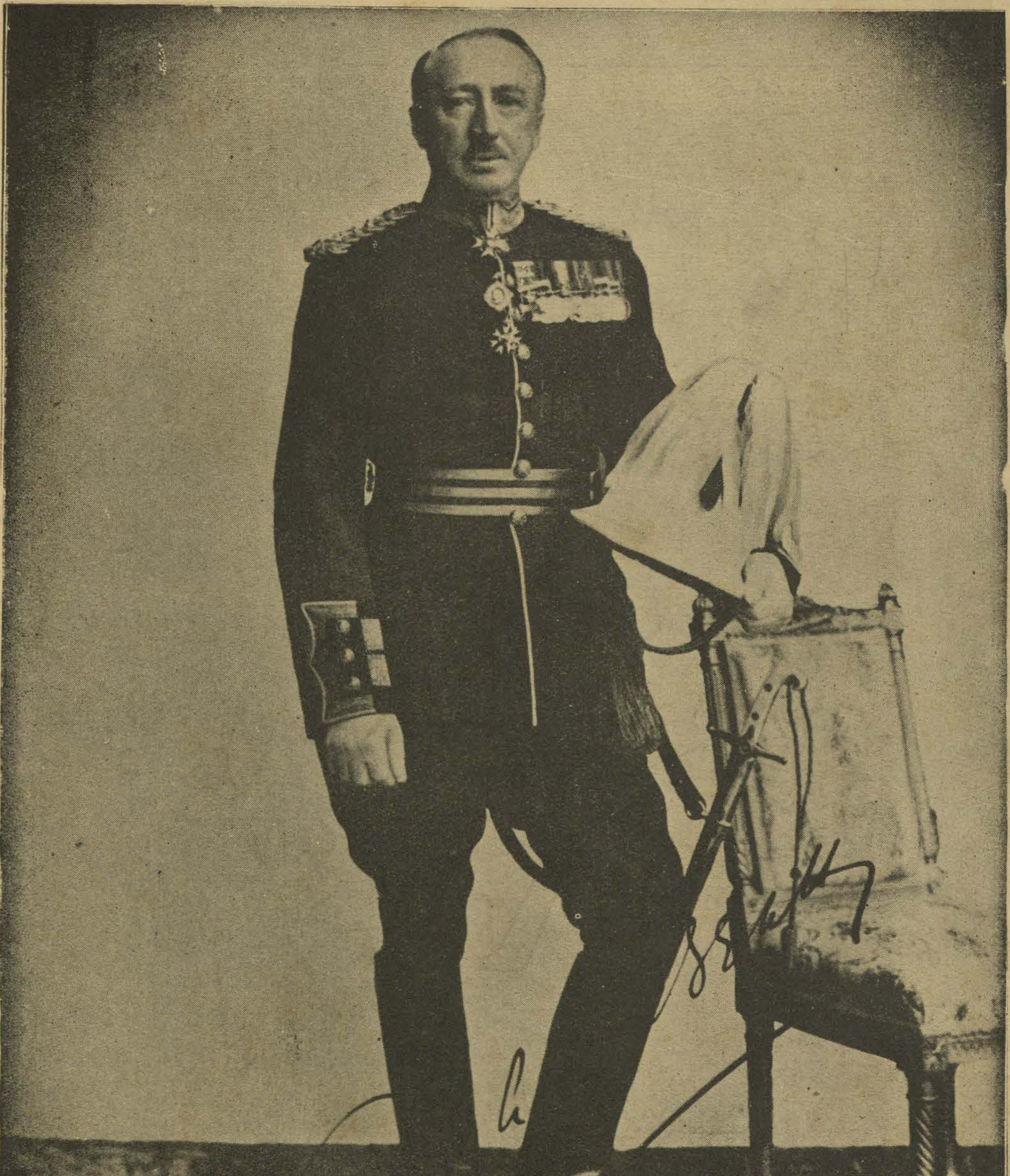
Our photographic record unfortunately shows only seven of our "forefathers" but they are sufficient to remind us of days long past, more expansive and more colourful, when the Indian States Forces grew from irregular infancy to organised adolescence and finally took their place alongside their comrades-in-arms of the regular Indian Army and paid their fair contribution to the lustre which adorned the Armed Forces of India during the last World War.



Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Watson, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., M.V.O., E.Q.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
19th January, 1920 to 31st March, 1924.



Maj.-Gen. Sir E. A. Fagan, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.,
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
1st April, 1924 to 21st January, 1927.



Maj.-Gen. Sir G. A. H. Beatty, K.B.E., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G., D.S.O.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
22nd June, 1927 to 21st June, 1931.



Brigadier H. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.S.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
22nd June, 1931 to 15th February, 1935.



Maj.-Gen. Sir Arthur Mills, C.B., D.S.O.
MILITARY ADVISER-IN-CHIEF, I.S.F.
16th February, 1935 to 15th April, 1939.